The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,231.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MECCA, 1,460 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June at 2 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Madras	9
,, Carwar	28	,, Masulipatam	10
,, Narrakel.........July	1	,, Coconada	11
,, Alleppey	1	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Tuticorin	2	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Colombo	3	,, Gopalpore	13
,, Negapatam	6	,, False Point	14
,, Pondicherry	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSREH	19
,, Kurrachee.........July	4	,, Mahomerah	19
,, Muscat	7	,, Fao	19
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Bushire	21
,, Linga	11	,, Linga	25
,, Baharein	12	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	13	,, Jask	28
,, Fao	15	,, Gwadur	30
,, Mahomerah	15	,, Kurrachee.........Aug.	3
Arrive BUSREH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander B. J. Foott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Childre not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino,Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH JUNE.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mavy, Commander, will be despatched as above. This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY.......... Rs. 580, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSEL.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	JUNE.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				JULY.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain R. Methven, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 20th June, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING 10TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA, 2,577 Tons, 424 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th July. The Steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior First-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended on to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the CALEDONIA, 2325 Tons, 424 H.P., on the 10th August, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

		Tons.	H.P.	
Passenger Steamer	JUNO,	3,124,	400,	about 5th July 1875.
,, ,,	CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	£16 0	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th June 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLIVE," arrived from Liverpool, are requested TO PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILL OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and countersignature, and also to send off BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand. Should the Consignees' boats not be alongside when the Goods are ready for delivery, the same will be landed at Consignees risk and expense. No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co, Agents, s.s. Clive.

Bombay, 24th June, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

On MONDAY the 5th proximo, at 4 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable Landed property viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being, on the south side of Military Square, within the Fort of Bombay and in the subdistrict of the Fort, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards, and four ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the public high way called Military Square, on or towards the south by the house of Yacoob Semah, on or towards the east by Military Lane, and on or towards the west by the house of Yacoob Semah, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 4.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English Rosewood, gilt, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery, and glassware, a First class Grand Piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," a fine collection of Choice and rare plants &c. at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY the 6th proximo, at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence at the abovemention d place the valuable and handsome household furniture piano &c. the property of M. B. Manuel Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER MAKING MACHINES.

ON SATURDAY, the 10th Proximo, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by private offer) at 2 o'clock P.M. at the place of the Bombay Paper Mill, which is situated at the corner of Mount and Victoria Road, Mazagon, the following Paper Making Machines with their furniture, in different or in one lot as convenient to the purchasers :—

LOT No. 1.

Consisting of.—"One Paper Making Machine, 54" on the wire, comprising of gearing for a stuff chest, one stuff chest, one vat with brass plate knotter, wire frame with copper breast roll, copper and brass seamless tube rolls, deckless apparatus, pair of wood couch rolls, two sets of press rolls with 3 cast Iron cylinders and framing 4 feet diameter, two cylinders of three rolls each, reeling apparatus, a porsian wheel, patent cone gearing, &c. complete, also 4 rag engines, consisting of two breakers and two furnishers with steel blades complete, with driving pulley, Also one wellow or rag duster machine, quite new, one chopper incomplete.

LOT No. 2.

One paper or calico glazing machine with three rolls and gearing complete.

LOT No. 3.

One Hydraulic press with 8 in ram with brass pump and cast iron cistern complete, quite new.

LOT No. 4.

One size pan enamelled quite new with fittings.

LOT No. 7.

One 8 horse power horizontal steam engine by Tennant.

LOT No. 8.

One wrought Iron tank, 12 by 6 by 3 of ¼ thick Iron.

LOT No. 9.

The material of the building or the building as it now stands, being a shed 110 feet long and 30 feet wide.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The SALE of the very valuable and handsome household furniture at No. 32, Tardeo will be resumed TO-DAY, commencing at 1 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, at the Dhobetalow Police Station, Breach Candy Road.

On TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the 1st Floor of the Dhobetalow Police Station, the household furniture of Mr. H. J. Thomas, the same comprising, glass and porcelainware, plated goods, carved blackwood dining, writing, washing and pier tables, side board, teapoys, conversation couches, drawing, room, easy, with and without arm chairs, wardrobe, gownpress, mahogany dressing glass, screen pictures, hanging ergand lamps, looking glass in gilt frames, table candlesticks, iron bedstead, copper cooking pots, &c.

The above is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases white ground prints.
5 ,, grey dhoties.
4 ,, deeptail dhoties.

On account of the concerned—

3 sets Moules patent earth closets, complete and new.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy............ Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

CASELLA'S
TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER AND COMPANY
LIMITED.
COMPLETE WITH

Funnel, Japanned Cylinder, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and directions for use.

Cash Price......Rs. 18 each.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles ; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles ; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCELS EXPRESS, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Parcels and cases sent to England from Re. 1, upwards, according to size, &c.

BASS' BEER, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, price Rs. 5-8 per dozen. Apply to ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

IMMEDIATE SALE—Grand PIANO 400 Rupees. Mail Phaeton (new) Horse, Harness, 650 Rupees. Apply to Dr. CRANE, R. A., Colaba.

FOR SALE, a strong and powerful HORSE, age 5 years, broken to HARNESS and SADDLE. Height over 14 hands. Price Rs. 350. Apply Royal Hotel, Mazagon.

FOR SALE, a six H.P. horizontal high-pressure Tangye Engine, nearly new, in first-rate order, with 40 feet countershaft and pulleys. For particulars, apply to KNOOP & Co.

INSURANCES.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the surrounding districts. CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Third Sessions of 1875 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 28th day of June instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto ; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 8th day of June 1875, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NARAYEN DAJI,
Sheriff.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.,
Calcutta.

WATERPROOFS FOR THE MONSOON.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER COATS	Rs. 13-8	or Rs. 19-8 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 4-8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	,, 3 8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER COATS, extra thick for rough Wear	Rs. 11-0	or Rs. 18 8 the Suit.
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5-8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3 8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER COATS, recommended for Board-ship Wear	Rs. 20 0	or Rs. 27 8 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3-8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 18 0	or Rs. 25 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5 8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	,, 3-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 25 0	or Rs. 33 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3-8	
DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick	Rs. 30 0	

ANY OF THE ABOVE SOLD SEPARATELY.

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH,
OF EXTRA THICKNESS, FOR
SEPOYS' AND GHORAWALLAS' CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

TO ENVELOPE THE ENTIRE FIGURE, INVALUABLE TO TRAVELLERS, Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

LADIES' GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8.

UMBRELLAS.

COTTON :	ALPACA :	SILK :
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem ,,	,, 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	,, 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ,,	,, 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	,, 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
,, with Gems	,, 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	,, 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	,, 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	,, 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	,, 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	,, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome pair of Bay Arab Horses, 7 years, 14-2 high, both good Saddle Horses, and capital Steppers in single and double Harness, fast and thoroughly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A Bay pair of Waler Mares, about 14-1 high, 8 years old, exceedingly fast in single and double Harness, both good riding Horses, one has been regularly ridden by a Lady, Rs. 1,200.

A very handsome high-caste Arab, brown colour, 7 years, 14-1, a thoroughly broken Charger, Rs. 800.

An excellent-paced Bay Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 1 high, handsome, Canters and Gallops well, up to weight, Rs. 600.

A light Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years, 14-2, very showy and fast in single and double Harness, Rs. 800.

A very powerful Grey Persian Horse, 6 years, 15 hands, good tempered, and a splendid Trotter, Rs. 500.

A Nutmeg Grey Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, goes in single and double Harness, Rs. 500.

A Brown Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2 high, a good Dogcart or Brougham Horse, Rs. 300.

A high set and very stylish dark-painted Dogcart, very light and nearly new, Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 4th June 1875.

OUR ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
WILL COMMENCE ON
MONDAY NEXT, THE 28TH INSTANT.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW.
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THE NEW SYSTEM.
CASH vs. CREDIT.

THE great advantage of the above SYSTEM is obvious, the Purchasers receive the full benefit of the ruling Market Prices as it enables the Seller to go to Market with ready-money and buy his Goods at a great advantage, consequently allows him to SELL at a much REDUCED RATE.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE ADOPTED THE ABOVE SYSTEM,
Their motto being small profits and quick returns.

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Dress Suits	from Rs. 70 0 to 80 0
Frock Coat	,, 38 0 to 48 0
Dress do.	,, 40 0 to 50 0
,, Trowsers	,, 20 0 to 25 0
White Marsala Vests	,, 5 8
Morning Coats, in a variety of materials	,, 25 0
Vests to match	,, 6 8
Angola or Tweed Trowsers	,, 10 0
Riding Trowsers of Cords or Bliss Tweeds	,, 16 0
Blue Serge Suits Yarn-dyed	,, 25 0
Drill Suits of American or English Drill.	,, 10 0
Shikar Suits, in a variety of Shades ; the most durable article yet produced with Padded Back	,, 14 0
White Longcloth Shirts	from Rs. 20 0
Ditto Ditto with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, our own make, "very strong," ½ dozen	,, 26 0
Dress Shirts, embroidered Fronts, each	Rs. 6 8
French Cambric, the newest Patterns, ½ dozen	,, 28 0
Oxford Cloth, the genuine article, ½ dozen	from Rs. 24 0
Taffa Cloth, very cool ½ doz.	,, 28 8
Best Wove Flannel, each	,, 7 0
Silk and Wool	,, 8 8
Sleeping Suits of Oxford Cloth, Taffa, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Striped Cambric	from Rs. 5 0
Dressing Gowns of Oxford Cloth, very serviceable	each 5 8 to 8 8

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment
TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.
OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article ready for use.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
FOR THE MONSOONS, VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE,
PRICE—PER SUIT, Rs. 15.
Mofussil residents can be fitted by sending size of chest over coat.

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LONDON HOUSE, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S.
SPECIAL KIT
FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits 10 to	16 8
Overland Suits	25 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0
Dressing Gowns 9 to	20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 12
White do.	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do.	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 0
Silk and Wool do	8 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0
Gents' Under Vests 3 8 to	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8 0
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8 8
Warm do.	15 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz 6-8 to	12 8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12 8
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps 6-8 to	8 8
Travelling Hats 3-8 to	4 8
Cardingan Jackets, very warm 9-8 to	12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2 8
Blankets each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds 10 to	15 0
Rezais or Quilts	5 8
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks 12-8 to	23 4
Solid Leather do	49 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Travelling Writing Cases fitted	12 8
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to	6 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier do 4-8 to	12 8
Money Belts 2-8 to	6 8
Sovereign Boxes 3 to	4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22 8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	35 0
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do.	15 0
Rug Straps 1-8 to	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Linen Faced Collars	0 12
Linen Collars doz.	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5 0
Warm Gloves	1 8
Mits	1 8
Mufflers	2 12
Pins, Scarf	1 0
Sailors' Knot 1-8 to	3 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring 1-8 to	4 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	8 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do.	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pig-skin case 9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops 3-8 to	5 8
Nail Scissors 1-8 to	1 12
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Overland Chairs, best Beech	6 to 12

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY,
VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO'S
CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS.
BROUGHAMS, VICTORIAS, PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS,
CARRIAGES BOUGHT, AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
SHOW ROOMS, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.
MRS. JACOB HUNT,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3
Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day keyllevel escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co. No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

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DESCHAMPS AND CO.
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Mats, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90 ; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 ,,	,, 100
Pyramidal 16 ,,	,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,
MOUNTED INFANTRY:
AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.

SEWING
SINGER'S
MACHINES
"EVERY SINGER MACHINE BEARS THIS TRADE MARK"
THE SINGER MFG. CO. NY.
TRADE MARK
THIS DESIGN IS THE PROPERTY OF
"THE SINGER" MANUFACTURING COMPY.

BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kind undertaken.

Needles, Silks Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.

Sole Agent for Bombay, NESSERWANJEE MERWANJEE PATELL, No. 15, Meadow Street

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE,
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	5,000	4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 ,, ,,	[illegible]	6 ,, ,,	75
7 ,, ,,	[illegible]	10 ,, ,,	50
4 ,, ,,	[illegible]	10 ,, ,,	40
4 ,, ,,	250	11 ,, ,,	30
4 ,, ,,	200	14 ,, ,,	20
4 ,, ,,	150	20 ,, ,,	10

The drawing of the above Prizes will probably take place on the 31st August. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 24TH JUNE, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet but steady, Surats heavy, sales 12,000 bales of which 2,500 were Surats. Spot prices show no alteration, but arrivals seem weak if Reuter's quotation of 5d. for Fair Omra June-July shipment via Canal may be taken as correct.

This morning's market opens quiet but steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 10,000.

From New York yesterday no change in prices is advised. The receipts at the ports were 1,000 bales against 2,700, and the exports to Great Britain 4,000 bales against 3,000 on the corresponding date last year.

Coffee is firm at previous rates. Oils and Seeds unaltered.

Consols this morning are still quoted at 93¼ and French Rentes at 104.

A further payment into the Bank of England of £250,000 was made yesterday, making £1,397,000 since last return. Telegrams from Calcutta to-day report no change in the Bank of Bengal's rates of discount, although the position shows a further improvement.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very firm but without actual alteration. There are still very few buyers and until the Banks get easier there seems little likelihood of rates giving way. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand...... 1s. 9 21/32d. per rupee.
Do 6 months' sight ... 1s. 10 5/32d. to 3/16.
Credits 3 do ... 1s. 10 3/16d. ,,
Documents 3 months' sight... 1s. 10 7/32d. ,,

Rates on Calcutta are unaltered. There are buyers of 60 days' sight at 99¼, and of demand at 99⅞. GOVERNMENT PAPER shows more firmness, although we have not heard of any actual transactions. Fours are at Rs. 102; Fours and a half Rs. 103; Fives and a half Rs. 109 nominal.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet and quotations tend in favour of buyers. The only alterations are in Spinning and weaving scrip which is easier all round. Dhurrumsey spinning have declined Rs. 25, Fleming Rs. 10, Maneckjee Petit's Rs. 10 and Oriental Rs. 5 per share.

In COTTON no transactions whatever have taken place, the unfavourable weather keeping buyers quite out of the market.

The receipts yesterday were 677 bales, making 6,276 for the six days.

FREIGHTS at present are quite nominal. Steamers are quoted at £6 3-9, but for any quantity probably less would be taken. By Iron Ships £2 and Wood £1-17-6 are the quoted rates, but we hear of no transactions.

PIECE GOODS continue very quiet, the only enquiry being for 8¼ lb. 39 inch Grey shirtings which are scarce and in request. Holders are firm, and unless a further fall takes place in Manchester do not seem disposed to give way.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Value p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	7½pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	740
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
80,000	[illegible]	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	[illegible]
40,000	281¼	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	225 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	160
40,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	113
60,000	250	[illegible]	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Value p Share.
4,000	3,000	all	6	Colaba Land Co.	1,220
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	775
6,000	1,400	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Value p Share.
160	5,000	2,850	200ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,300 xd
200	2000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	275
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	14,000	11,000	200ps.	Apollo Press Co.	4,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	[illegible]
155	500	all	60p.s.	Berar Company (New)	565
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	[illegible]
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	[illegible]
1,400	250	all	6½ p.c	Broach Cotton Co	115
400	1,500	all	27½ps.	Carwar Company	850
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	70
500	1,500	all	175ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,600
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	200
382	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	2,700
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	300
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co	425
1150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	375
3125	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	[illegible]
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	[illegible]
200	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon Press Co.	480
400	500	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	475
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	930
170	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	980

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Value p Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
500	5,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,975
300	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,700
560	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	[illegible]
[illegible]	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	190
300	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,280
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,010
1,400	1,000	all	100ps*	Great Eastern	1,010
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. & W. Co.	[illegible]
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,050
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,100
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,065
——	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	990
2,500	1,000	all	70	Maneckji Petit's	1,140
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,165
4,000	645	all	50ps*	Oriental	690
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,115
500	1,000	250	21½p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	276¼

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Value p Share.
......	£20	218-8-0	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	252
......	£20	103-14-6		Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	65-7-3	do.	Ditto	72
......	£20	21-13-1	do.	Ditto	32
......	100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
......	£18	[illegible]	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value psh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Value p Share.
	12,500	1,500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	[illegible]
[illegible]	50	all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
[illegible]	500	300	27p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	420
2,150	200	100	8 p. ct	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	200	all	30 ps.	Treacher & Co	355

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation		
[illegible]	98	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
[illegible]	—	—	...	East India Bank	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Blenheim, 1,307 tons, Captain J. Brinsden, will sail to-day for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and nineteen deck passengers.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Newcastle	Anderson	Tuticorin.

The Steamer Blenheim, Brinsden, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Steamer Mecca, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

June.
22 Voorait ....Rice ....Liverpool, Feb 17.

DEPARTURES.

June.
20 Cassandra (s)............ ....
Arratoon (s)............ ....
Apcar (s) ....
Patna (s) ....
Arcot (s) ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.
21 D. of Devonshire (s). .... Calcutta.
Deccan (s)............ .... Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

June.
19 Africa (s)............ .... Bombay.
20 Colombo (s)............ .... Marseilles via Coast.
Australia (s) .... Southampton.
21 Baghdad (s) .... Rangoon via N. Ports.
D. of Argyll (s)...... .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
26 Kwang Tung, B M, S, Powell, from Muccalla
26 Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla
May. 12 Rowena ship, Bolton, Liverpool.
21 Glide, barque, ———, from Boston
June 1 Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Genova
5 Bajan, R S F, Boyle, from Suez
5 Koina, ss, Morrison, from Bombay
5 Creuse F T, ss, Joullie, from Toulon
8 Godavery, ss, Mortemard, from Mauritius
9 Palestine, ss, Owens, from Bombay.
9 Tenedos, ss Harris, from Pondicherrey
9 Persia, ss, Murello, from Genova
9 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, from Shanghai
9 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from London
9 Kashgar, ss, Baker, from Venice
10 Sestos, ss, Titmouse, from Masulipatam
10 Batavia, ss, Crocco, from Bombay
11 Conrad, ss, Ridder, from Batavia
12 Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar
12 Assyria, ss, Heasman, from London
13 Elgin, ss, Millar, from London
13 Dante, Buchanan, from Kurrachee
13 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Bombay
14 Bellona, ss, Rhodes, from Bombay
14 South Tyne, ss, Hallott from Akyab.
15 John Tennett, ss, Steiger, from Calcutta.
15 Parsee, ss, Sergent, from Calcutta
16 Agra, ss, Street, from Kurrachee

DEPARTURES.

June.
15 Kwang Tung, B. M. S., Powell, to Perim.
18 Rowena, ship, Bolton, to Bassein
7 Glide, Barque, ———, to Zanzibar,
12 Proteo, schooner, Fortello, to Zeila
10 Bajan, R S F, Boyle, to China
12 Koina, ss, Morrison, to Jeddah
10 Creuse F T, ss, Joullie, to Saigon
10 Palestine, ss, Owens, to Liverpool
10 Tenedos, ss, Harris, to Marseilles
10 Persia, ss, Murello, to Bombay
10 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, to Marseilles
10 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to Calcutta
10 Kashgar, ss, Baker, to Bombay
11 Sestos, ss, Titmouse, to Venice
10 Batavia, ss, Crocco, to Genova
11 Conrad, ss, Ridder, to Amsterdam
15 Assyria, ss, Heasman, to Kurrachee
13 Elgin, ss, Millar, to Rangoon
13 Dante, ss, Buchanan, to London
13 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Suez
15 Bellona, ss, Rhodes, to Liverpool
15 South Tyne, ss, Hallott, to Bordeaux
16 John Tennett, ss, Steiger, to London.
15 Parsee, ss, Sergent, to Marseilles
16 Agra, ss, Street, to London

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, B M, ss, Powell, from Muccalla
Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla
Godavery, ss, Mortemard, from Mauritius
Coconada, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 24.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s, one butt sherry, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s, 135 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Edward Percy, 100 crates empty sodawater bottles, Eduljee Limjee; 60 hhds beer, Framjee Sands and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Borrowdale s, 2 cases gold leaves and 1 case dye, Nagurdass Motichund.
Walmer Castle, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa s. 8 cases dye, Ootumchund Mocunchund.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gatineau, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 72 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Essac.
Caradoc s, 30 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.
Guy Mannering s, 2 bales skins, Hajee Mahamed Ruja.
Coromandel s, 107 bales cotton, Lucknedass Khimjee and Co; 29 cwts dry ginger, 168 cwts mustard seed, and 114½ cwts pepper, Pragjee Vusta.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kashgar s, 52 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s, 200 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Kashgar s, 204 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Kashgar s, 800 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 3 chests opium, Merwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 15 chests opium, E J Abraham; 156 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s, 15 chests opium, Hajeemul Gurmooljoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

990 Atlantic King, Thorne—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1030 Accrington, Christy—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Gatineau, Corkhill—Lawrence & Co.
864 Maunie Carvill, Mayler—The Captain.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1307 Blenheim (s), Brinsen—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
1290 Coromandel (s), Mahy—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
861 Caradoc (s), Barwise—Lawrence & Co.
1731 Europa, Mackay—W. & A. Graham & Co.
2223 Guy Mannering (s), Mann—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

522 Ottercaps, Grozier—Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1514 Kashgar (s), Babot—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 9th July.
1671 Teheran, Johnson—P. & O. Co., Mails 25th June.

FOR NEW YORK.

1272 Jane Law, Mitchell—Lawrence & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1031 Antwerp, Chambers—The Captain.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1884 Cathay (s), Dundas—P. & O. Co.
2995 Malwa (s), Tomlin—P. & O Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

2119 Pera (s), Methven—P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

765 Persia (s), Merello—C. Grondona.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1188 Arabia, Brabazon—Wallace & Co.
1286 Benefactress, Moddrel—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1439 Lanarkshire, May—Finlay, Muir & Co.
970 Mindora, Slack—Lawrence & Co.
410 Milo, Chrset—W. Nicol & Co.
437 Mozaffer, Urquhart—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1100 Sea Flower, Garrich—The Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.

308 St. Saliae, Dautre—The Captain.

FOR RICE PORTS.

816 Black Prince, Baillie—The Captain.
693 Margret Pugh, Hughes—Owen & Okell.

FOR HULL.

599 Eva Corvill, Hogg—The Captain.
1237 Macedon, Jones—M. Nusserwanjee.

HIGH COURT—25TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice GREEN.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

In the Goods of Rahimbhoy Allubhoy deceased—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Herbai vs Gorebai and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.
458-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hormusjee Jehangeer vs Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan v Bawa Nensee and others—M B Barbhaya.
566-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundass vs The Justices of the Peace, &c—Crawford and Boevey.
22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny vs Jacob Hajee Jamal—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

510-74—Prescot and Winter—Bhicajee widow v Khoja Duttoobhoy Ebrahim—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
516-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moolla Roychaing v Sheriff Thavar and another—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
408 73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—John Thomas Hill and others v Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
390-74—Chalk and Turner—Bhicoo Emna vs Essoo Emna—Jefferson and Payne
370-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Salay Mahomed and others v Huridass Purshotum and another.
371-64—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Salay Mahomed and others v Kessowjee Tooiseydass.
372-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Salay Mahomed and others v Kessowjee Cursonjee
373-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Salay Mahomed and others v Moteechund Suntokichund.
374-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Salay Mahomed and others v Surootram Bhaga.
375-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Salay Mahomed and others v Tricumjee Luckmichund.
603-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Caseibai v Vizbhoy v Muncherjee—[illegible]
608-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy v Muncherjee Bazonjee and another—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSE.

288-75—Fletcher and Smith—Pestonjee Eduljee Guzder v Hussonbhoy Goolam Hoosein—P Kawasjee—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy v Soncebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Hubibhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
425-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ramcrustna Sazba—Balcristna W N.
554-74—Hearn, Cleveland and LeeWarner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narayen and others—Prescot and Winter.
557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttur Hamed v Muhomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B W Kirtikur.
520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowandass Laldass—Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Taman Blanchard v William Nassau Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.
643-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Sittaram Hurridass G v Hurkisondas Jumnadass and another.
353-74—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Coesar Henry Leone J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee.
592-74—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.
449-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Vijbhookandas Harribhoy v Gangadass Toolseedass—Khunderow Morojee.
470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Cawasjee Davur v Mithibai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani
500-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Heeralall Jumnadass v Sitaram Radakissondass and others—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass, Cragie, Lynch and Owen.
383-74—Crawford and Boevey—Purshotum Munjee v Abdool Rehmon—Essack and others In person.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—24TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 24th June, 7-20 P.M.—Time in transit 2 hours 17 minutes.

Latest dates from Australia.

Via Singapore, 24th June, 12 P.M.—Time in transit 9 hours 43 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd June to 8 P.M. of the 24th June were as follows:—

	h	m	h	m
	max.		min.	
From Calcutta	3	56	0	3
,, Galle	4	[illegible]	3	5
,, Kurrachee	0	54	0	11
,, Madras	3	5	0	9

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.
Thorp, Lieut Col, Bombay 1st G Regt, on leave, from Poona.

JUNE 22.
Parker, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

JUNE 23.
Ketchen, Major, Bengal R H A on duty, from England.
Saunder, Surg, Bombay A M D, leave, from England.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 24.
Morris, Major, Madras L C, to join, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 23rd June 1875.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
7th Regt N I—Lieut-Col J Gordon, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut-Col Woodhouse.

8th Regt N I—Lieut F Stevenson, 2nd Wing Subaltern 28th Regt N I, to be 1st Wing Subaltern vice Jacob promoted, Lieut Stevenson will continue to officiate as Adjt until further orders.

Lieut W R Le G Anderson, 63rd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, vice Macpherson employed in the Police.

17th Regt N I—Lieut-Col A G Plomer, Staff Corps, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut Col Henderson.

With reference to G O C No. 357, 9th instant, appointing Major C J Henderson, 2nd in Comd 1st L C, to officiate as Comdt 1st Sind Horse, that officer will remain attached to the 1st Cavalry, until the opening of the season.

Major M W Parker, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

G O C 358, 9th Inst, placing Major J Jacob on general duty Poona, is to have effect from date of receipt of G G O 470, 16th Idem, promoting him.

Capt T Harris, 66th Foot, is directed to join the Poona Class for garrison Instruction.

In continuation of G O C 351, 5th Inst, the undermentioned men are directed to join the special Course of Instruction in Gymnastics and Fencing which will commence at the Central Gymnasium, Poona, on the 1st July next:—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion.)

No 1782 Lance Corporal F Craythorne.
No 1510 Lance Corporal W Craythorne.
No 1652 Lance Corporal W Campbell.
No 1312 Lance Corporal J Old.
No 1124 Lance Corporal J Speakman.
No 683 Lance Corporal W Taylor.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Arty—Capt G B Macdonell E Batty 20th Bde, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

107th Foot—Lieuts A Batson and G Christie to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lieut-Col J W P Malcolmson comdt 3rd Sind Horse, for 20 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Major S Pimington, to Poorundhur, from 8th to 30th June 1875, on medical certificate.

British Medical Service—Surg Maj E J Erane attached to the 6th Bde R A, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

With the sanction of Govt Serjt D Clements, Ordnance Dept, is granted a furlough to England, for twelve months on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 24.)

Capt G B Wolseley, Bgd-Maj, Gwalior Dist is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lt E F Cambier, Bl (Bengal) Artillery, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

In continuation of General Orders Nos. 264, 274, 285, and 349, of 1875, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 2 of 4th January 1875:—

Colonel W S Hewett, Staff Corps, £456-5, Capitalized Value of Annuity £5,222, paid in India, is permitted to retire from 14th June 1875.

The following Order is confirmed:—

Sind Frontier Force Order, dated 1st June 1875, directing Lt Smith, 30th Regt N I, to officiate as Supdt of Bazaars, Jacobabad, during the absence of Capt McNeill.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lt Col from the dated specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps.—Maj John Henry Porter Malcolmson. 8th June 1875.

Maj Michael Weekes Willoughby, and Maj Newman Burfoot Thoyts, 9th June 1875.

The permission to return to duty granted to Capt F S Leacock Bombay Infantry, (G O No 360, dated 5th May 1875,) has been cancelled by the Secy of State, and that Officer has been granted an extension of leave for a period of three months, on urgent private affairs, without pay.

The Secy of State has granted to Lt-Col R Johnstone, Bombay S C, an extension of leave on urgent private affairs, without pay, for a period of two months.

Maj B H Pottinger, R A, officiated as Asst Adjt Genl, Mhow Division of the Army, in addition to his Regtl duties, from the 30th April to the 3rd June 1875.

Maj S Fellows, Offg Wing Officer, 8th Regt N I, officiated as Bgde Maj, Poona, in addition to his own duties from the 1st to the 14th June 1875.

The following appointments are made:—

Col H Shewell, Depy Judge Advocate, to officiate as Judge Advocate Genl of the Army, vice Col Maude, proceeding on furlough on medical certificate.

Maj J Jacob, S C, to officiate as Depy Judge Advocate, vice Col Shewell.

Lt Col H F Disbrowe, S C, was appointed to act as Pension Pay-master, Presidency Circle, from the 19th April last, in the room of Col H J Day (since deceased), who proceeded on furlough to Europe on that date, and he will continue to do so until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

Mr E L Pryce, Actg Second officer of H M's Steam Vessel Dalhousie, to be Actg First Officer of that Vessel from the 10th June 1875, inclusive, vice Dunn, Actg First Officer, on leave on urgent private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Venerable Archdeacon C H Leigh-Lye, M A, Senior Chaplain, having returned to duty on the 16th instant, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him by Notification dated 31st March 1875, is cancelled.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn R H Batty and Surgn-Maj A M Blomfield respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Medical duties at Rajkot on the 8th instant, before office hours.

Capt F H Segrave, Supdt of Police, Ahmedabad, on Special Duty, Baroda, has been allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 11th instant.

Capt F H Segrave, Police Supdt, Ahmedabad, was on Special Duty in Baroda from 28th January to 16th April 1875, both days inclusive.

Lt T R M Macpherson acted as Dist Supdt of Police, Ahmedabad, in the Fifth grade, from 4th March to 16th April 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr A M Cantem, first class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Belgaum, received charge of his Office on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

Lt T R M Macpherson to act as Dist Supdt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist during the absence of Capt Segrave, or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave of absence for twenty-six days granted to Mr G C Whitworth, Actg Second Asst Collr of Colaba, in Govt Order of the 26th ult, is cancelled.

Mr E T Richardson, Actg Huzur Depy Colr of Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the date he may be relieved by Mr A H Plunkett.

His Excy the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C W Richardson to be Huzur Depy Colr of Satara, and Mr J Heaun to be Huzur Depy Colr of Kaladgi.

On the return of Mr E T Richardson to his substantive appointment of Huzur Depy Colr, Belgaum, from the three months' privilege leave granted to him from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties of Huzur Depy Colr of Nasik by Mr A H Plunkett, Mr Balcrishna Deorao to be Actg Dist Depy Collr, Kaladgi, during the absence of Mr Narayen Gunesh Despande, or until further orders. Rao Saheb Shriniwas Balaji will then revert to his own appointment of Mamlatdar of Athni in the Belgaum Dist.

Mr R Proctor, Probationary Asst Supdt, Revenue Survey Southern Mahratta Country, is promoted to the grade of Asst Supdt, with effect from the 8th April 1875, the date on which he passed the prescribed examination.

Mr J Davidson acted as Second Asst Col of Sholapur from 26th April to 30th May 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr J L Johnston acted as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Sholapur and Political Agent, Sholapur, from 26th April to 30th May 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr F L Goldsmid, Actg Asst Revenue Comr, Northern Division, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from such date in July next as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W A Boulton, Asst Settlement Officer, Sind, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from the 13th July next, under Section 21 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J R Hatherly, Asst Engr, First Grade, passed on the 7th June 1875 an Examination in the Marathi language according to the Rules laid down in Chapter D, Section 9, of the Public Works Code.

Mr C S Fahey is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt J D Cruickshank, R E, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Kurrachee Collectorate Canals, during the absence of Mr Fahey.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs E Giles and G V Karkare respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Educational Inspr, North-East Division, on the 9th inst, after office hours.

Dr J G Buhler and Mr E Giles respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Educational Inspr, Northern Division, on the 10th inst before noon.

Mr K T Best, M A, Head Master High School, Ahmedabad, is appointed to act as Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, vice Mr G V Karkare, or until further orders.

Mr Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, M A, Acting Head Master, High School, Surat, is appointed to act as Head Master of the High School, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr Best, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Govt Notification, published at page 844 of the "Government Gazette," Part I, dated 15th Oct 1874, dated 10th Oct 1874, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H B Barnes, Member of a Committee for examining the qualifications of applicants for examination under the Steam Boiler Inspection Act, during the absence of Mr J Fraser in England.

Surg J S Wilkins acted as Civil Surgn, Kaladgi, from the 22nd April 1875 to 12th June 1875, vice Surg F C Barker, on leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E C K Ollivant, Supernumerary Asst Collr, Surat, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Messrs H M Grant, Asst Supdt, Poona and Nasick Revenue Survey, and J A Baines, Supernumerary Asst. Collr, Surat, have been allowed by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for four and three months respectively on sick certificates.

Mr Jamsetji Ardaser Dalal, M A, Head Master, High School, Nariad, is appointed to act as Head Master of the High School, Surat, during the absence of Mr A S Desai, or until further orders.

Mr Dorabji Edulji Gimi, B A, is appointed to act as Head Master of the High School, Nariad, during the absence of Mr J A Dalal, or until further orders.

Mr R B Worthington delivered over and Mr W Ramsay received charge of the Office of Collr, Mag, and Political Agent, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 18th instant.

Mr J S Chrystal, Agent of the Bombay Bank at Broach, is appointed a Member of the Municipality for the City of Broach.

Dr Munday and Mr H Prescott are appointed Non-official Members of the Municipal Commission of the Town of Nasik, vice Dr B Burn, retired, and Mr R Proctor Sims, transferred.

Mr H Prescott, Inspector of Police, Nasik, was absent from Nasik District on special Political duty from 8th May to the 1st June 1875.

Capt F H Segrave delivered over and Lieut T R M Macpherson received charge of the Office of Supdt of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 10th May 1875, in the afternoon.

Messrs J L Johnston and J Davidson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Second Assistant Collector, Sholapur, on the 12th inst, in the afternoon.

Mr S Kyte delivered over and Capt G H F Codrington received charge of the Office of District Supdt of Police, Sholapur, on the 1st inst, in the forenoon.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

		Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	[illegible]	3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	[illegible]	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	[illegible]	11 A.M.	... 12 A.M.
Australian	[illegible]	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	[illegible]	4 P.M.	No after packet
Mauritius and Reunion	July 2	3-30 P.M.	... 4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 2	3-30 P.M.	... 4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

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BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MOORHOUSE—June 23rd, at Bandora Hill, the wife of Alexander Moorhouse, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HANSON—June 17th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. C. L. Hanson, Inspector of Post Office, Allahabad Circle, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DAWSON—JONES—June 15, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. John Reuther, Samuel Paul Dawson, Assistant Apothecary, H. M.'s 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment, to Eliza Elizabeth, third daughter of J C Jones, Esq., House proprietor, &c., Cawnpore.

DEATHS.

MASCURINE—June 17th, at Manargoody, of brain-fever, Mr. C. O. Mascurine, District Moonsiff of Manargoody. Deeply and sincerely regretted.

STRICKLAND—June 19th, at Cawnpore, Lieutenant Thomas Henry Forster Strickland, 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment—aged 26

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875.

AMONG the inflictions which providence has seen fit to lay upon India periodically are the visits of benevolent Pickwicks, who come out from England and abase themselves before the genius, independence, and virtue of the natives of this country. England being a small sphere for the operation of sympathies so universal and hearts so large and tender as these Pickwicks have, they are forced to come and set up their tabernacle in a land which boasts of several hundred million inhabitants and we should be frightened to say how many square miles. They come adorned with all humility. They make light of the possession of a white skin as their heritage—they rather seem to be sorry that it is not dark. They always appear to be regretting in their hearts that they have been born in the land of the tyrant Englishman, and hinting that they would have been truly thankful if their lot in creation had been cast among the domestic circles of the mild Hindoo. Metaphorical tears glisten in their eyes when they allude to the British Government which has subjugated India, and intends to keep it. A lump rises in their throat when they think that but for the existence on earth of their own wicked, wicked people the inhabitants of India would have been free and happy at the present day. But affecting as it is to see the moisture bubbling over their melting irises, saddening to observe the commotion in their throbbing oesophagi, these sights do not stir the emotions of the spectator so deeply as the attitude which the Pickwicks assume when they wipe their eye, gulp down their emotions, thrust their right hand into their throbbing bosom, place their left in their coat-tail pocket, advance their right foot forward a little, and indicate in a speech to the afflicted people that they have nobly recognised the inevitable, but that although Britain is master of India yet it behoves all humanitarians to consider how the rigour of its rule may be mitigated. It is a fact scandalous to the character of the ruling race in India that they do not appreciate the philanthropy of the Pickwicks, for while the natives gladly respond to their invitation to call them brothers, the Englishmen are apt to consider them humbugs and makers of discord.

We are afraid that we must consider Mr. Eastwick to be one of the Pickwicks, and it is no exaggeration to say that his benevolence towards the inhabitants of this unhappy country is as expansive as that of any Pickwick who has preceded him. It is true that his chief reason for coming out to India appears to be to obtain information for a London guide, but his large sympathies obviously could not find enough to do in describing the ruins and history of this Presidency, and therefore it is not astonishing to find him assuming the *rôle* of the benevolent Englishman and astonishing the natives with his generous views regarding them. In the course of his address in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Tuesday night, we think he dropped some expressions which entitle him to the credit of being considered a martyr in the cause of India, for it would appear from what he said that the queer people of Penrhyn cast him out from the office of representing them in Parliament because they thought he paid too much attention to Indian affairs. Perhaps this is not quite correct, for to us it is conceivable that they wanted a more lively member and one not connected with such schemes as the notorious Canadian Oil Wells Company. However that may be, the newly-arisen Pickwick probably served his purpose of creating burning sympathy with him among the crowd of be-hatted and be-pugareed Parsees and Hindoos who listened with well-feigned admiration to his address; and of two things we may make tolerably certain, that that terrible weapon of offence an "address" from the native community will be hurled at the head of the perfidious people of Penrhyn, and that if any agencies such as Mr. Eastwick described as existing in British colonies are created in India for the purpose of furthering in England the interests of the inhabitants of Hindostan he will be rewarded with the best of them, after paying a percentage to the patriot who may secure the situation for him. Such sorrow as he has undergone in the interests of India could never be compensated by a mere commission to correct a guide-book of the Bombay Presidency. We think that the East India Association, that high temple of disinterested patriots and humbugs, might fittingly show its sympathy with Mr. Eastwick by ordering the immediate execution of an allegorical painting representing the unappreciative men of Penrhyn thrusting forth from among them the benevolent, weeping Eastwick, while Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee stands like a beautiful angel in the distance, crying, "Come to my arms, my own Aryan Brother!"

There are a number of points on which Anglian Pickwicks are apt to go astray when they address an Indian audience. It is all very well for them to talk about "our Aryan Brethren" as an excuse for putting their hearers at their ease, and not to feel awed or anything less than familiar; but they surely are conscious of talking sad nonsense when they argue that because it is said that Englishmen and Hindoos have sprung from the same Aryan stock, therefore they should look upon each other as equals and lie down together like lambs. Why don't they go further and say that as all men have sprung from Adam and Eve, all nations—Hindoos, Chinese, Mussulmans, Negroes, Europeans, Americans, and inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands—are brethren and should have no more quarrelling or assertions of national superiority? This is a very philanthropic sentiment, but what men who pretend to be statesmen have to look at is whether or not it is practicable. We have no hesitation in saying that it is not practicable; an Englishman will never think himself the same as a Hottentot, however much the little savage may asseverate that he is a man and a brother; and an ordinary Englishwoman would think several times before she would consent to accompany a Sandwich Islander to the altar. So long as men live unendowed with other passions than those they have at present; so long as certain nations inherit, through the bravery or skill of their ancestors, a reputation for prowess and intelligence; so long as there are nations distinctly inferior to others—so long as all these things last, then so long, we say, shall certain nations struggle for the predominance their passions demand, certain nations fight for the honour of their prestige, and certain nations be subjugated to others. No Pickwick can deny this without asserting that there is no lesson to be learned from history since ever it dawned, and that the state of affairs that exists at the present moment all over the world is but the imprint of a vision on our brains. We suppose that the Germans and the French are sprung from the Aryan stock as well as the English and the thrice unhappy Hindoo; and yet these people have been at each other's throats for the last thousand years. We suppose that the Germans are well aware of their descent from the Aryan stock in company with the British; but we are not aware that that makes any difference in the discussion of grave political questions between the two nations. In fact, we are sure that if at the present moment, when Germany is jealous of France recovering her strength, and Russia and England are using their influence to keep the peace of Europe, the Earl of Derby were to do as Mr. Eastwick might do, and commence an appeal to Bismarck with the argument that we are all Aryan brethren and therefore there should be no differences, the German Chancellor would laugh himself into a serious accident. We are sure that no amount of specious argument will ever make natives and Europeans look upon each other as one nation, nor perhaps as equals. Englishmen hold in this country a distinctive position—that is, members of the ruling race. Before the natives of India can forget this fact, or rise to that position in which nothing suggestive of the distinction between an Englishman and a Hindoo occurs to them, some important political or social revolutions will probably have to take place. At all events, the amalgamation of natives and Europeans as one nation will never be accomplished by such foolish arguments as the one that we are all descended from the ancient Aryan race. What nations have sprung from originally will have no weight whatever in political or social crises that may arise; and it is just as well for every Pickwick who comes to India to make up his mind that no amount of benevolent ethnological humbug about common parentage will ever make the Hindoos and the English a happy family while their present relationship subsists. Besides this impracticable theory about natives ceasing to regard the English as interlopers in the country because we are all Aryans, there are others expressed by Mr. Eastwick (particularly as regards the representation of India by natives in Parliament) which we do not agree with, and upon which we shall take an early opportunity of expressing our views. In the meantime, we are satisfied that although all the nations of the earth could trace their common origin to an ascidian, none of them would ever think of supposing that that was a good reason why other circumstances, such as conflicting interests, should not cause serious differences to exist between them.

THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

IT is comforting to us, who were among the first to point out the wretched accommodation for European sick that exists in Bombay, to believe, after the meeting which was held last night in the Town Hall, that there is now every prospect of a scandal to the city being removed. The meeting, notwithstanding the inclement weather, was largely and influentially attended, and it was pleasant to see Sir Michael Westropp, the chief legal official in the presidency, in the chair, advocating the cause of poor Europeans with manifest heartfelt eloquence. We cannot, from the pressure on our space, do more to-day than give the resolutions which were passed at the meeting, but we may say that the speakers, who were Sir Michael Westropp, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Oliphant, the Advocate General, Mr. Justice Kemball, Colonel Phayre, Dr. Blaney, Captain Robertson, and Captain Henry, showed such sympathy with the wants of poor Europeans who fall sick here and are friendless, and often discharged from the hospital upon the streets in such a state of poverty that they invite disease to attack them again with increased vigour, that it is exceedingly probable that a new building will soon take the place of the present hospital sheds in Fort George, that a fund will be raised which will enable the Hospital Committee to employ European nurses, and that poor fellows discharged from hospital will receive a little assistance to keep the wolf from the door until such time as they can procure employment. The following are the resolutions:—

Proposed by H. Maxwell, Esq., seconded by the Rev. W. Maule, and unanimously resolved—That the following gentlemen shall be the Committee for the purpose of raising a fund for the endowment of the European General Hospital in Bombay:—Sir Michael Westropp, Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Hon'ble C. G. Kemball, General Phayre, Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, C. J. Mayhew, Esq., W. Loudon, Esq., Basil Lang, Esq., Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, W. G. Pedder, Esq., C.S., L. Reid, Esq, C S., F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., E. Jacomb, Esq., C.S., R. V. Hearn, Esq., G. F. Rimington, Esq., L. Fletcher, Esq., Captain Robinson, I. N., Rev. A. Leigh Lye, Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. W. Maule, Rev. D. Macpherson, Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, F. G. Joynt, Esq., J. Arnott, Esq., Thomas Blaney, Esq., A. Edginton, Esq., Lieut. Brebner, I. N. M. Balfour, Esq., J. A. Cassells, Esq., Henry Conder, Esq., J. A. Forbes, Esq., E. M. Fogo, Esq., Hon'ble Donald Graham, A. C. Gumpert, Esq., G. F. Henry, Esq, J. T. Lang, Esq., D. Finlayson, Esq, F. Mathew, Esq., C.E., D. S. Kemp, Esq., Captain Henry Morland, J. M. Maclean, Esq, Mr. Nernberg, H. P. LeMesurier, Esq., P. W. Robertson, Esq., C. A. R. Oldfield, Esq., A. Morrison, Esq., McLauchlan Slater, Esq., Mr. A. Soundy, Mr. N. Randle, F. W. Sedgewick, Esq., Messrs. H. Maxwell, W. G. Hall, and A. C. Oliphant, Baron H. Larpent, and John Ryan, Esq.

Proposed by the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, seconded by the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble and unanimously resolved—That this fund shall be devoted to the improvement of the condition of the inmates of the European General Hospital and generally to supplement hospital work for the relief and comfort of sick and poor Europeans in Bombay.

Proposed by Mackintosh Balfour, Esq. seconded by F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq. and unanimously resolved—That His Excellency the Governor Sir Phillip Woodehouse shall be requested to be the patron of the fund.

Proposed by Colonel Phayre, C. B., seconded by Captain Robinson, I.N., and unanimously resolved—That the following gentlemen be appointed the working Committee for the management of the fund, with power to add to their number:—Rev. W Maule; F F Arbuthnot, Esq; The Hon'ble Donald Graham; J M Maclean, Esq, J A Cassells, Esq, Henry Conder, Esq, Dr J G Joynt; A Morrison, Esq, A C Oliphant, Esq, and H Maxwell Esq.

Proposed by Dr Blaney, seconded by Captain Henry, and unanimously resolved—That in the opinion of this meeting a new building for the European General Hospital is urgently required, and that further expenditure on temporary buildings should be avoided. That the following gentlemen be appointed the committee to communicate with Government on the subject, and that the views of Government be obtained as to the advisability of requesting His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to lay the foundation-stone of the new building.

Committee.—The Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Mackintosh Balfour, Esq., Dr. Blaney, E. M. Fogo, Esq., A. C. Gumpert, Esq., G F. Henry, Esq., and H. P. LeMesurier, Esq.

Proposed by the Hon'ble C. G. Kemball, seconded by the Revd. W. Maule and unanimously resolved—That Messrs. H. Maxwell and A. C. Oliphant be appointed Secretaries and the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, treasurers of the fund.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 4TH JUNE.

THE apprehended failures mentioned in my last have now been realised, and although they are not, as the *Times* sensationally puts it, the most serious things of the sort since the suspension of Overend Gurney and Co., they are certainly of great importance. First of all comes the Aberdare and Plymouth Iron Company, of Merthyr, of which Mr. Richard Fothergill, M.P. for Merthyr and chairman of the South Wales Coal Masters' Association, is leading partner, and with it falls Sanderson and Co., the Lombard Street Bill brokers and discount house. Next and indirectly associated with both is the failure of Gilead A. Smith and Co., of Change Alley, largely engaged in the American trade. The liabilities of the Iron Companies are estimated at something between £1,200,000 and £1,500,000; those of Sanderson and Co. at any conceivable sum between a million and a half and five millions, and those of Gilead A. Smith and Co. at £600,000. I daresay when indirect liabilities have run off it will be found that the whole debts of the firms will not exceed three millions; but even of this it is likely that only a very small proportion will represent loss. The Merthyr works have now resumed operations after the lock-out and strike of the last four months, and though it is possible that some time may elapse ere they realise any profits worth speaking of, still if the trade improve so as to leave a profit they must get their share. Much of the final result in the case of Sanderson and Co.'s estate will turn upon this point. Sanderson are supposed to be "in" £650,000 with the Aberdare and Plymouth Companies, and if they recover even half this, their estate may pay in full. On the other hand it may take a long time to recover it, and meanwhile the other assets, if forced to a sale, may only be realised at a heavy loss, in which case Sanderson and Co.'s creditors may get but a moderate dividend. This firm, however, is supposed to have done a large amount of good business, and to have re-discounted some first rate paper with one or two of the leading joint-stock banks, and all of this, no doubt, will run off without accident. Even should it not, the banks can well afford the small loss which would follow. One of the great securities in this case against alarm is the fact that those who are the immediate sufferers will not be brought down by the disaster, and it is the announcement of several failures in succession that mainly is to be apprehended on such occasions, since only that creates the state of feeling which ends in panic. Of this there is not now, I am glad to say, the smallest symptom. The allegation in the *Times* that the consequences to follow will resemble those that followed the catastrophe of Overend Gurney and Co. is outrageously and ludicrously exaggerated, and every day that passes will falsify the statement. The failures, all together, are not so bad as those of Jule Im Thurm and Co., two months ago, and in the matter of loss to individual creditors are probably not so bad as the failure of Gledstanes in 1872. At any other time than the present this assertion of the *Times* might have created a panic alarm, but fortunately things are so quiet and safe that the materials for a panic are awanting. Accordingly there has been no movement or excitement whatever: money has not been in urgent demand, but on the contrary has been less in request since the failures: the funds are firm, which would certainly not have been the case had there been any general unsoundness, inasmuch as bankers and others would have sold largely to increase their stock of cash; and there has been no contraction of credit whatever. There is just one discount house the less in the City, and therefore so much the less of temptation to lend out money to firms that require to be so bolstered. The event in fact again shows how bad, even in good times, is any abuse of credit facilities. Let us suppose that Sanderson and Co. had not existed at all. In that case the Aberdare Company would have pulled up six or twelve months ago, and by so doing would have reduced the already ruinous keenness of competition, besides affording conclusive proof to all the world that the iron industry was at that time the reverse of profitable, which might have averted the South Wales strike and lock-out!

This last point suggests one of the morals which all the journals of any weight here are, I am glad to say, enforcing. During these wearisome months of obstinate hostilities between masters and men, fostered by scoundrels who derive a living from the quarrels, the language of the latter has constantly been one of indignant surprise that the great capitalist will go on sucking enormous profits out of the labour of the working man who is yet grudged his paid remuneration. The failures tell another story. They show that the capitalist instead of making profits has been losing money for years, and has really been paying wages out of money borrowed in London, in the bare hope that a season of prosperity might come round again. The working man has enjoyed a high wage, paid punctually, and with no drawbacks other than his pure blind caprice or love of sensual indulgence has produced: the capitalist has been staggering along under a burden well nigh insupportable threatened all the time with the crowning humiliation, to a man of his social standing, of open insolvency. I suspect, moreover, that the state of their financial relations may have been at the bottom of the masters refusal in the late struggle to accept arbitration, or to let accountants chosen by the men inspect their books. They might easily fear that unpleasant facts would leak out, or that a want of discretion on the part of the investigators might spoil their credit. Anyhow, the secret is out now, and I hope, though I do not expect, that the working men will learn wisdom and moderation from it.

One or two minor failures have followed these. The chief is that of a metal broker, Mr. Edward Carry, of 8, New Broad Street, with liabilities said to amount to £200,000, but probably much less. There have also been a few unimportant casualties in Lancashire, and it is to be hoped they will continue unimportant.

The suspension of Sanderson and Co., while it does not possess anything like the importance attributed to it here at first, has nevertheless a certain significance, as it shows that the plan of unlimited advances which was in favour ten years ago is not now likely to be repeated. If this is the case it follows that we must look for some failures in other trades, and I should think the Indian will be one of those where trouble will arise some day. I cannot say that I know any instance of impending failure; but we all know well enough that a great deal of money has been lost in the trade, and there does not appear to be any branch of it in which much has been made. That the banks have advanced freely, and so bolstered up firms that should have been allowed to go long since is, I assume, admitted on all hands. There is thus material for trouble should any contraction of accommodation occur. Rumours of impending disasters have been rife for the last day or two, and I daresay the report mentioned in my last, so promptly and conclusively contradicted, was only a clumsy mis-statement of a fact. The house involved was not in truth the one named, but another totally different. This is how matters stand. I do not wish to croak, and so must express my hope that everything will yet go smoothly, notwithstanding the heavy losses made in several quarters.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that the mere accident of a heavy mercantile failure or two has had no effect in stopping or preventing labour disputes anywhere. There has been one at Staleybridge, where certain of the factory operatives, the twisters, as they are called, insisted on an advance of wages, and on being refused, struck work. It was at first feared there would be a serious stoppage, but the masters fortunately stood firm, told the men that they would not only not give the advance but had come to the conclusion not to accept the services of the unionists on any terms whatever. They had in fact arranged with several of their old piecers and a number of lads to have these instructed in the work of twisting and drawing in, and it was expected sufficient proficiency would soon be obtained to prevent the necessity of closing the mills. The number of the discontended, that is the trades unionists, was only 100 in all; yet for an advance of wages not justified by the state of trade, and by which they alone were to benefit, these men were prepared to throw out of gear the industry of an entire town. It is needless to say that now it is seen they are the only ones who in the long run suffer, they do not obtain the slightest sympathy. Another instance of the spirit of our working men I take from North Staffordshire. In the Bucknall district of that county some miners returning to work insisted on the signatures of the employers to a guarantee for the payment of 10 per cent., retained in hand on account of a wages dispute now being arbitrated, in case the award should prove favourable to the men; and on the guarantee being refused they took up their tools and went home again. One does not expect courtesy or consideration any more than sobriety from a Staffordshire collier, but we generally look for some gleams of common sense or of the cunning which with some men does duty for common sense; and hence it is pretty certain that these follows would not have acted as they did, and have treated their masters as persons upon whose word they could not rely, unless they had felt their own power to be independent of their employers' good will.

After this perhaps the only comment needed is the state of the iron and coal trade of the Midland counties as given in to-day's reports. The mills and forges of Staffordshire are not working on the average more than three days a week, as there is not a demand to carry off the production. There might, however, be hopes of a good autumn trade if prices could be reduced, but of that, it is added, there is little probability, as "coal-owners appear resolved to make no change this summer." Of course they will make no change; how can they, with such men to manage as those of whose doings I have just given a specimen? Coals not being reduced in price, iron cannot be reduced, and so our foreign trade slips off to Belgian, French and German rivals.

The Manchester circulars, I see, speak of the steady fall in the value of silver and the consequent depreciation in the currency of India and China. It is stated to-day that bar silver here is worth only 55¼*d*. per ounce, certainly the lowest price on record, but it is not easy to name a figure as there are hardly any sales. The average price of silver last year was 58 5/16*d*. It is not surprising that the Lancashire people complain of unremunerative trade, but prices of yarns and goods have been kept up mainly by the firmness of cotton at Liverpool, which neither failures nor dull accounts from foreign markets nor anything else appears to have shaken until yesterday, when the report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange as to the state of the growing crop made prices dull. Down in Lancashire, however, they seem to have made up their minds to be content with fractionally small profits, and therefore a very slight turn for the better would give an impetus to transactions.

The Select Committee on Foreign Loans have had no meetings since my last, and will not, I believe, again sit in public. The members are now engaged in drawing up reports on the different loans. Sir Henry James taking the Honduras one, Mr. Watkin Williams that for Paraguay, and, I believe, Mr. Hodgson the Costa Rica transactions. After these separate reports have been completed the Committee will meet to consider them and make up a general report. It will be no easy matter. As far as past conduct is to be criticised there will perhaps be little chance of serious disagreement, but when suggestions for the future have to be made then "difference of opinion will set in" with the utmost vivacity. There cannot, I am told, be anything like unanimity on these points. We shall simply have the report of a majority with half a dozen dissentients who will state their reasons; and as these will be the commercial representatives their dissent will have more weight in the City than the assent of any number of lawyers or mere politicians.

The Railway Share Trust Company here have brought out an issue of £500,000, being half the capital of the Nizam's State Railway Company on which 6 per cent. is guaranteed. The trustees for the payment of the interest, in whose names Indian Government securities worth 15 lakhs of rupees are to be deposited at the Bank of England, are Lord Lawrence and Mr. Hugh M. Matheson. The price of issue is par. This loan is brought out under first rate auspices, bankers, brokers, trustees and all being the best of their class, but somehow it has not taken the town by storm. I believe it is subscribed, but it is all the more singular that the Railway Company should have employed a London Trust Company—even one of the strongest—to bring it out for them, instead of doing it themselves.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 23RD JUNE.

YESTERDAY Poona went and bowed itself through the Council Hall before H. E. the Governor, to whom we all returned thanks for his able conduct in the chair. The beauty and fashion enjoyed the fun from the Gallery whence they had a fine view of various styles of hair. It was no good for Jones who is slightly bald, to brush up his cherished if straggling hair, so as to conceal the fact. The finger of scorn from that Gallery, could distinctly point out which was hair, and which was 'airy nothing. Of course it rained; it always does when there is a Levee. You may try and dodge the rain, but it invariably spots the day of the Levee and comes down with extra water-power. There was a gymkhana meeting on Saturday, at which the various secretaries were appointed, and there is every appearance of a successful season. The Boat Club Meeting takes place to-morrow, and we hope it will be well attended. I see there is a request posted at the boat-house that inferior oars will not use the racing boats. This is hard lines on me. I love to row up in a racing pair and to scoop samples of mud from the bottom of the river with my oar, while my friend pursues the occasional insect, and skims the "faithless wave" with his. You thus get variety, which is charming. Luckily the "Sweet little Cherub" is in his place, keeping an eye on the life of poor Jack; and we don't upset. After all, the racing boats ought not to be used by the cheery crab-catcher, or the pensive potatoe-digger. You shall have longer letters when the full tide of gaiety sets in. With this poetical phrase I conclude.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending the 16th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 12th fallen 15 inches, is 53 inches lower than on same date last year. Heavy rain in Tapa Badar on 31st; hill torrents flowing and much ground soaked. Fish in dunds in Sehwan Taluka dying from a disease said to be caused by great heat. Fever in Jobi, Sehwan, Jati, and Mirpur Batoro. Cattle-disease disappeared in Kurrachee. Camels in Kotri Taluka suffering from disease.

Shikarpur.—Kharif sowing commenced. Nights continue cool. River 9 feet 10 inches, 4 feet lower than in previous year. Public health good.

Hyderabad.—State of crops same as before. Continued lowness of river is causing anxiety. Smallpox in Taluka Mirpur Khas on Umarkot road. Weather cooler. High winds from south-west. Public health good. Disease among goats in Tando Alahyar.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Days very hot; nights cooler than usual. Water-supply in canals quite inadequate and more very much required. Diarrhœa continues at Garhi Kherab. Deaths from heat and fever.

Ahmedabad.—Cholera cases 74; deaths 18.

Kaira.—Cholera in Nariad abated; continues in Mehmadabad, Kapadwanj, and Thasra; 109 deaths out of 275 cases. Weather sultry.

Surat.—Rain 79 cents. Weather and public health good.

Broach.—Sowing operations progressing. Cholera abating.

Khandesh.—Rain throughout the Collectorate; at Dhulia 99 cents. Cholera continues; 280 deaths out of 955 cases this week. Cotton market dull. Sowing commencing.

Nasik.—Rain throughout the Collectorate. Cholera still in a few villages. Cattle-disease in Dindori and Yeola. Weather cooler.

Tanna.—Rain 1.29 inches. Weather cloudy and sultry. Cholera at Tanna and in four talukas.

Poona.—Slight rain at head quarters and in some talukas. Cholera and cattle-disease continue in few talukas; 41 deaths from former at Khed.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 11 cents; sowing operations delayed for want of it. Cholera in eight and cattle-disease in four talukas. Eight deaths in Sangamner Taluka.

Sholapur.—Rain 3 inches. No other change.

Satara.—Rain 96 cents. Fever and cough at Mahableshwar; ague in Patan. Cattle-disease in six talukas.

Belgaum.—Rain 48 cents. Rice sowing in progress.

Dharwar.—Average fall of rain 1 inch 26 cents. Sowing of early crops progressing. Public health same as before.

Kanara.—Rainfall 5 inches. Season favourable. Sowing operations progressing well. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent as usual, and small-pox on the coast.

Kaladgi.—Rain general; 59 cents at Kaladgi. Fever and cattle-disease still prevalent in some talukas.

Rajkot.—Weather very hot. Public health good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 228 inches. Health good. Sowing commenced.

Baroda.—No change.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 14th instant). Weather warm. Rain 9 cents. Operations for sowing early crops in progress.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 8th instant, Rain 3 inches 51 cents. Nachani crops reaped. Sowing operations in progress. Cattle-disease continues slightly in two talukas and one petha. General health good.

General Remark—Monsoon general throughout nearly the whole of the Presidency.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

A BURMAH TREATY.

ALLAHABAD, 24th June.

The King of Burmah's seal was affixed to the treaty on the 21st instant.

The envoy leaves Mandalay to-morrow.

Famine in the Karen country still continues. The number of deaths has been already reported.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

ALLAHABAD, 24th June.

The Maharaja of Cashmere's visit to Calcutta next cold season is regarded as a sign that the suspicion and distrust with which the Government of India has hitherto been regarded by one of our chief fendatories are now completely dispelled, and that he intends to forsake the policy of complete isolation which he has followed for some years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colonel Ross, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade has been appointed Brigadier General, Presidency Division, General Biddulph and others senior to him having declined it. Colonel Ross has left Simla for Calcutta.

This appointment will give Colonel Newdigate command of the Rifles at Umballa.

Lucknow Municipality is in correspondence with Messrs. Fleury of Calcutta to exhibit their electric lights on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Lucknow.

The rains are prevalent throughout the North-West Provinces.

APPREHENSIONS IN CALCUTTA OF WAR WITH CHINA.

Calcutta Bazaar is in a state of excitement concerning the imminence of war with China which is said to have occasioned a heavy fall in Government Securities.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMA MISSION.

RANGOON, 24th June.

The King of Burma has granted permission for the passage of British troops through his dominions at any time.

It is not known definitely, but it is believed that the Mission appeared without boots on the carpet before the King at the first audience.

The full result of the Mission is unknown here.

TREASURY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, 24th June.

The Treasury Estimates which have just been issued show that additional votes are required for the Civil Service and the Revenue Department of £260,000 and £1,122,600 respectively.

THE OUTWARD MAILS.

ADEN, 24th June.

The s.s. Delhi with the outward Indian Mails left for Bombay at 6-30 A. M. to-day. The s.s. Hydaspes for Galle and Calcutta left yesterday evening at 6 P. M.

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The s. s. China with the homeward Mails arrived here from Bombay on Sunday the 20th instant at 2 P. M.

The s.s. Mongolia arrived from Galle on the 21st instant at 5 A. M.

LONDON, 23rd June, aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872 104
Bar Silver 55⅞

The sum of £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Peter Denny and Constance.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, 24th June, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W., Ther. 89.

Carwar, 24th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 5 to 6, Ther 81, Bar. 29·92. Fall of rain 20 cents.

Mangalore, 24th June, 4-40 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., Ther. max. 85, min. 78, W. B. 81, Bar. 29·81. Fall of rain 10 cents.

Tuticorin, 24th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E Ther. 90, Bar 29·82.

Vingorla, 24th June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W. strong, Ther. 82. Fall of rain 1 inch 22 cents.

Mr. Hope leaves Surat on Monday for Bombay and thence for Calcutta. Mr. Richey, Assistant Resident at Baroda, succeeds him at Surat as Acting Collector and Magistrate.

The report is contradicted that Mr. Melvill, late of the Punjab Civil Service, intends to proceed to Mecca since his conversion to Mahomedanism. The rumour is authoritatively pronounced to be "entirely without foundation."

A machine for writing spoken words has been invented by M. H. Huppinger. The *Revue Industrielle* describes the machine as being about the size of the hand. It is put in connexion with the vocal organs—the instrument recording their movements upon a moving band of paper in dots and dashes. The person to whom the instrument is attached simply repeats the words of the speaker after him inaudibly. This lip language is then faithfully written out.

In the annual return of the recipients of the Civil List Pensions the names recommended to her Majesty follow one another with somewhat more than ordinary rapidity. A few weeks ago Lady Helps and Mrs. Charles Kingsley were designated to receive this mark of Royal favour; and since then Mr. Disraeli has recommended Mrs. Philip, the widow of Mr. Robert Birnie Philip, for a pension of 100*l.* per annum. Mr. Philip attained a certain eminence as a sculptor, but was little known beyond the circle of his profession. His best work perhaps is that which is to be seen at the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park—two of the friezes of which are from his chisel. Lady Hope Grant is to receive an annuity of £150 a year.

The *Pioneer* draws attention to the case of a member of the Civil Service who was carried off by cholera in Calcutta some months back, and whose will was subsequently pronounced invalid, because one of the witnesses, a native, had failed to complete his attestation by signing it. In consequence of this, two valuable bequests made by the deceased, one to his brother, and the other to a lady, his cousin, became null and void. But "as the husband is the wife is," sometimes in a sense the reverse of Tennyson's, and few who knew the wife referred to will be surprised to learn that she has since renounced the share of the bequests which, as the result of the above informality, fell to her, and so far as she is able, has thus given effect to her late husband's wishes.

The clerks employed in Messrs Arbuthnot and Co.'s office, Madras, presented Mr. W. Reirson Arbuthnot, the retiring senior partner of the firm, with an address accompanied by a silver cup, on the evening of Saturday last. Mr. Arbuthnot, during the thirty years he has been connected with the firm, has always been kind and considerate towards his clerks, and always helped them in time of need, and sympathised with them in their distress. The clerks, to evince their appreciation of the several acts of kindness shown them by their employer, presented him with a cup valued at Rs. 250. The cup is a very handsome one, standing about 2 feet high, and is richly chased, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq, by the clerks of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., as a token of esteem and respect."

We learn from the Madras papers that Lady Hobart, who proceeds to Europe next month, intends sending out a Lectern with a seat which is to be placed over Lord Hobart's grave, so that no one will walk over the place where the remains of the late governor are laid. For the present the Baptismal font will be placed over the grave. A slab will be placed on it with the following inscription in Latin—*Fortis vir sapiensque.* There will also be three Scripture texts on the slab. The base of the Lectern will be of open work, so that the inscription on the slab may be read. These arrangements will necessitate the removal of one or two front seats from the Church. The Lord Bishop of Madras, who is in communication with Lady Hobart, now at Coonoor, intends carrying out the alterations in St. Mary's Church, here.

With regard to the Messageries Maritimes and the termination of their contract with the French Government, the London *Economist* of May 29 supplies information which throws some doubt on the matter, and which is as follows:—"We are informed on inquiry that the Bill to terminate the contract between the Messageries Maritimes and the French Government, to which reference was made by our Paris correspondent last week, has not been introduced to the Assembly by the Government, but only by Deputy Guichard. The details as to the Company and the object of the Bill were also taken by our correspondent from the preamble, and its purpose is merely to give a year's notice to terminate the contract, so that it could not expire, even if the Bill were passed, before the 22nd of July, 1876. A well-informed correspondent also states:—"The French Government are, besides, bound by a clause in their contract with the Messageries Maritimes to buy their fleet, as at the time existing or in the course of building, also their stores of coals, and land or house property thereon, in the event of their terminating the contract. Such a purchase would involve the outlay of a very large amount of money, such as it does not seem probable any Government would ever readily incur, without some very substantial cause, which the very efficient manner in which the Company have hitherto performed their service would render it very difficult to substantiate in their case."

The change we announced, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as to admissions for the line gets the War Office, by a simple step, out of a rather ridiculous situation in which it last year placed itself in hastily repairing one of Lord Cardwell's blunders. It will be remembered how the ex-Minister tried an experiment, under the delusion that he was imitating the German system, of drawing a number of young officers from their regiments, and putting them into classes at what was hitherto a cadet college, and how utterly it broke down. The young men chosen behaved ill enough; but the sudden and peremptory nature of the scheme thus applied to them partly excused their conduct. Anyhow, Lord Cardwell would have been compelled to modify it had he remained in office, and his successor made haste to do so, such haste that the new conditions erred almost as much in the opposite direction in favour of those admitted. The subalterns were no longer to go from regimental life, but to the college first and then afterwards to their regiments. Young men, therefore, now left the school or crammer direct for the Sandhurst competition; and it followed that, if successful, they found themselves young officers at once, only with the condition of passing their first year's service at the college. In fact, they were now admitted as cadets, to a cadet's life and cadet's teaching, only they were still ranked and paid as officers like the subalterns Lord Cardwell brought in. At first parents were slow to believe that the usually economical War Office had actually opened an establishment on the unheard-of principle of paying the pupils liberally for being taught. If one son was charged £100 a year for being trained for his artillery commission at Woolwich, how could the same Government afford to give another son 5s. a day for being prepared for the line at Sandhurst? Nevertheless it was so; and it is not surprising that when once the fact was recognized there was such a rush made for the portals of this liberally conducted institution that some 600 young men entered for the last competition. What has been already announced when put in plain words, means just this: that college and students are to go on with the same teaching and discipline as this and the last year, only that the young men will be once more called the cadets they really are, and will pay for their own board and teaching, instead of being called sub-lieutenant and getting these advantages free of cost to their families.

BOMBAY.

Plying Recklas in an Improper Place.—Two recklawallas were fined Rs. 2 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday for this offence.

Torture.—Two cart-drivers were yesterday fined Rs. 2 each by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for having cruelly ill-used their animals by using them while in an unfit state.

Stealing.—Dawood Ramzan pleaded guilty yesterday to a charge of having stolen several cooking vessels, the property of Sooma Hajee, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour by Mr. C. P. Cooper.

Drunkenness.—Oosman Ebrahim, an old offender, was sentenced yesterday by Mr. C. P. Cooper to seven days' rigorous imprisonment for the above offence.—Several other prisoners were fined small sums, and one a day's imprisonment for similar offence.

Assault.—Hajee Hassan was yesterday placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and charged with assaulting Hussan Moorad in the Bhendy Bazaar on the previous day. The parties had had some words together and the prisoner then committed the offence charged against him. He was on conviction fined Rs. 5.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 22nd June, was 366, being 27 more than in the preceding week, 119 more than the total of the week ending 23rd June 1874, and 82 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 271 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 14th June 1875 was Rs 26,95,002, no silver was received during the week; no new coin was paid during the week; balance left was Rs. 26,95,002. There is in addition 2,567 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Defrauding the Customs.—Mr. Miller, of the Customs Preventive Service, yesterday charged Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Sodawaterwalla, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with misrepresenting consignments with the intention of evading the payment of Custom House fees. On the application of Mr. Hearn, the public prosecutor, the case was allowed to stand over until to-day, when a second charge of a similar nature will be preferred against the prisoner.

Fall of a Ceiling in the Fort.—Yesterday afternoon a portion of the ceiling of the outer room of Mr. Pollock's Office No. 15 Forbes Street, came down with a great crash in consequence of the heavy fall of rain, but fortunately no accident happened. The room was occupied by the clerks who had fortunately taken due notice of the crack, and were prepared for the coming event. Mr. Pollock at once sent for the owner of the building and the Municipal Engineer. A proper survey will be made, and the building put into thorough repairs.

Concerning the Treatment of the Jury.—In every case involving the punishment of death or of transportation for life, in which the trial lasts for more than one day, the Judges of the High Court have ruled that the jury shall be kept together during the trial by the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff, or such other officer as the presiding Judge may appoint for that purpose, and in every other case in which the trial shall last for more than one day, it shall be in the discretion of the presiding Judge whether the jury shall be kept together in manner aforesaid, or shall be allowed to return to their respective homes.

A Professional Thief.—A Madrassee, known as Mahomed Salleh *alias* Beerayah Ramchunder and several other names, was put before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, and charged by Inspector Killeen, with having stolen two books and a clock, the property of Father Althoff of the St. Mary's Institution. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was then charged with stealing several books and a surplice belonging to the Girgaum Church and having pleaded guilty to this charge also, was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions.

Petty Sessions Court.—At this Court, which was held at the Fort Police Court yesterday, there were but three cases tried—two in which the defendants were charged with having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than is permitted by the statute, and one in which the defendant was charged with selling opium without a licence. In the first case Goculdas Gunputrao was sentenced to two months' hard labour, not being able to meet the fine of Rs. 86-12-10, which was imposed upon him in the first instance, for being in possession of opium as above. In the second case, Jooma Joosub, being convicted of the same offence, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 109-7-0, and he likewise failing to pay the fine, was sent to jail for two months. Ismail Hajee Hossein charged with selling opium, was remanded to jail, pending the attendance of an important witness for the prosecution.

The Municipal Office Buildings.—What Mr. Jacomb, Municipal Commissioner, said at the last meeting of the Town Council regarding the proposed purchase of the Municipal office buildings, was to the following effect:—The arbitrators awarded the sum of Rs 4,13,325 as the price of the building. The existing rent, is (including cost of repairs) say Rs 3,000 per mensem, but supposing the Corporation borrowed the Rs 4,13,325 at 4½ per cent. they would only be at an expense of Rs 1,800 a month (payment of interest) whilst the difference of Rs. 1,200 per mensem would, in five years, amount to Rs. 72,000. This sum invested would give about Rs 300 a month, and at the end of about 15 years the Corporation would recoup itself the disadvantage of not taking up the award. The Commissioner added that if they took the rent of the building as Rs 1,500 instead of Rs 1,200, which latter rate was assumed by many gentlemen to be the one at which the Corporation would be able to obtain adequate accommodation, they would be paying Rs. 300 per mensem in perpetuity more than they need do.

The Native Exhibition at Poona.—This Exibition, which was open for nearly a month, has been closed since Sunday last. The amount realized is said to be about twelve hundred rupees.—*Poona Observer.*

Brahmin Barbers.—Since Sunday last several Brahmins of the city of Poona have undertaken to shave their caste-fellows. This sudden change has taken place in consequence of the other barbers' charges of [illegible] pies for shaving the head and beard of a Brahmin being considered to be very exorbitant. Several meetings were held in the city, and the conclusion has been come to that *six pies* are quite ample as remuneration for a barber for shaving the beard and head. To this offer to barbers of the City objected, upon which the Brahmins themselves have become barbers to meet the emergency of their caste-fellows. It is said that during the Peishwa's reign, the barbers were only entitled to three pies for saving the head and beard.—*Ib.*

The Sassoon Wedding.—In our notice last Friday of the marriage of Mr. Joseph Albert David Sassoon, we omitted to state that the happy couple received from the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy, and also from Lord Napier of Magdala, warm congratulations and wishes for their happiness. We may also take the opportunity of correcting an error respecting the father of the bridegroom. We referred to him as a K. C. S. I. Sir Albert Sassoon is not a Knight of the Order of the Star of India, but of the United Kingdom; and is also a Companion of the former Order. These distinctions are not hereditary: but we believe they were conferred not only on account of the merits of Sir Albert, but in recognition of the exceeding liberality of his father the founder of the house of Sassoon, and the charities with which their name is associated. It is gratifying to see successive generations engaged in good works, and receiving recognition from the Government. We may hope that the younger branches and future generations will maintain the fame of the house of Sassoon, and wear its honours.—*Indian Daily News.*

How to get good Milk.—A lady contributor, in our issue of the 19th instant having brought forward the subject of Indian milk, a correspondent remarks that not only is the milk diluted with water, but the cows which furnish it, being ill-fed and half-starved, acquire a habit of eating abominations. He asks, therefore, "Why should not ladies who cannot afford to keep a cow singly combine and have a milk club? It is worth while to mention that when grazing is scarce, there is no better food for the cows than guinea grass. It increases and enriches the milk to a surprising extent, and will be found a most economical forage. It can be grown in any garden with the aid of water. There will never be any improvement in the milk supply, till some arrangement like the above is made. A Co-operative Society is the remedy against trade adulteration. Bad mutton is remedied by a mutton club, which brings butchers to the perception, that it is necessary to supply a better article. A milk club—with several cows—so as to have always one or two in milk—and with an acre of guinea grass—would do much to remedy the undoubted evils described."—*Madras Mail.*

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

Date.	Days.	Colaba. Ins. Cts.	Fort. Ins. Cts.	Byculla. Ins. Cts.
June 22nd	Tuesday	2 75	0 45	3 99
" 23rd	Wednesday ...	2 15	2 71	3 19
		4 90	3 16	7 18
Previously Registered		8 95	8 43	9 87
Total fall up to date.		13 85	11 59	17 5

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Teheran, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with English Mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Mr J Merriman.
Lieutenant-Colonel S New.
Mr Barnes.
Mr and Mrs Ashton.
Mr Gunpat Mahadewrow.
Mr George Whatley.
Mr Coles.
Mr Rich.
Mr Ernest Ward.
Mr William Roberts.

For Brindisi.

Captain Stevens.
Mr R H Beetham.
Mr A Manners.
Mr W M Tennent.
Mr J L Macnaughten.
Captain Western.

For Venice.

Mr J Bower.
Mr W H Cowley.
Mr and Mrs Spinner.

For Gibraltar.

Captain Antonio de Mello.

For Suez.

Mr R V Storey.

For Aden.

Dr and Mrs Peters.

THE ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

SIXTH DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH JUNE.

The hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard against Colonel Nassau Lees and other proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, to recover Rs. 15,600 as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of his wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendants as assistant editor of the paper, was resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court. Mr. Purcell and Mr Constable, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Latham and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendants.

Mr. Purcell said he had to ask for an indulgence. Mr. Maclean was ill, and the learned counsel therefore asked the court to allow him to be called at once.

The judge assented to the proposal.

Mr. James Mackenzie Maclean deposed.—I am editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and have for many years followed the profession of a journalist. There is a distinction between an assistant editor and a sub-editor. The distinction in England is that an assistant editor is engaged to assist the editor in looking after leading articles and other departments of the editor's work. I don't think it has been the habit in India of having assistant editors in newspaper offices. It has not been usual to have assistant editors. In the London papers with a large staff of writers of leading articles, the editor attends to the correspondence, the news-letters, &c., and an assistant editor is much wanted generally to aid the editor. He may write leaders occasionally, but such is not generally his function. In India you could not have the same scientific distinctions between the various labour. The editor would probably write two-thirds of all the leading articles. The editor would exclude the assistant editor from the sources of the leading articles if he chose. It would depend very much on the standing of the assistant editor and disposition of the editor whether the secrets are communicated. As a rule where harmony exists between the editor and the assistant editor the secrets would be communicated. In my own office, Mr. McPherson, who is assistant editor and chief reporter, assists me in looking over the letters and correspondence, and in writing leading articles, and knows the authorship of articles except where I am asked personally to keep the authorship a secret. In India one uses a man for his peculiar ability, not in any particular post. Each newspaper office is governed by the circumstances of the case. Mr. Collett is sub-editor in my office and looks over the dawk papers. The sub-editor's work is nearly the same here as in England. The sub-editor's work is to look to the reporting work, cut out the dawk extracts and extracts from the English papers, and to see that the matter is properly arranged. There is a good deal of matter coming in which the sub-editor must put into shape. He has to attend to the Summary matter. He has not to attend to calls. In the case of an editor wanting a leading article, he speaks to the assistant editor to write one. The assistant editor may discuss with the editor the policy and views of articles to be written. As a rule one has a talk on going down to the office on what shall be done for the day, and as a rule the editor points out what he wants done. On a particular article in politics, the editor will give an idea what line should be taken. If you ask a man to write on a special subject, you leave it in his hands. If I knew that the assistant editor was familiar with a subject, I might send him a memo. to write an article. Very often Mr. McPherson has written articles on special subjects. If I knew that a subject was new to the assistant editor, I would not send him a memo. I should certainly discuss it with him. In some cases the assistant editor must get the views of the editor. If the latter is inaccessible, the assistant editor must deal with his subject perfunctorily or write an article on another subject. I remember an article appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* sometime last year to the effect that Mr. Blanchard was the working editor of the *Times of India*. I don't know that it was Mr. Blanchard's. I believe it was not inspired by anything Mr. Blanchard said. I was away from Bombay for a day or two at the time it appeared. While Mr. Blanchard was in the *Times of India* office I had no communication in writing with him and no personal communication with him except once. Mr. Geary has said that various articles appeared in the *Gazette* against him. Mr. Geary himself is responsible for them. He chose to put articles in his paper attacking me, and these were retorts. Mr. Blanchard had not the slightest connection with what I wrote in the *Bombay Gazette* attacking the *Times of India*. He was not responsible in the slightest degree, not for one word. Mr. Blanchard never communicated to me the sources of Mr. Geary's articles. In the solitary interview I held with him, not a word was said about the affairs of the *Times of India* office. The position of an assistant editor and of a sub-editor on a journal are considered equally as that of a gentleman. I never knew of an editor noting the coming in and going out of his subordinate without telling him he was going to do so. In the case of my own assistant editor, he has certainly discretion to leave the office for a short time when he chooses—of course within the limits of the general hours.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham—I never had any gentleman to be sub-editor solely; it has scarcely been a defined office. The office of chief reporter is at times a hard-worked one: that of reporter is less laborious than that of sub-editor, as there is less daily work. Mr. McPherson writes what are called short leaders as well as leaders. There is heavy work occasionally. It is entirely a matter of discretion with the editor whether he communicates with the assistant editor by memo., but I don't think an office in such a case can work harmoniously. I had only had experience in English newspapers before, and I think it is a matter entirely in the discretion of the editor whether he communicates freely with the assistant editor. In England the assistant editor holds a distinctly subordinate position, and he would not complain of the editor not consulting him. As a rule the editor is all-powerful. I will not speak of such a case as that of the *Times of India*, where there are weekly meetings of the proprietors. The sub-editor is specially responsible for the paper generally except the editorials. In a well-regulated office we all help each other. Mr. McPherson and I cut out extracts and write upon them. The present pay of the sub-editor in my office is—(writes on a piece of paper and hands it to the counsel.) The pay of the assistant editor is—(writes on a piece of paper in a similar way.) The sub-editor looks over the dawk papers and also marks extracts from English papers. The sub-editor writes general intelligence, paras and short leaders. He does very few of the short articles. That is always considered editorial work. In Bombay the sub-editor does the whole arrangement of the Overland Summary, compiles the heads of intelligence and writes the General Summary paras., in which Mr. McPherson also takes a part. The sub-editor has to write about two or three columns of the Summary. The proofs of the Summary go to the sub-editor. It is his duty to correct the errors if he finds any. The proofs are read by the head readers, and there should be no clerical errors; but if there are any the sub-editor should correct them. When any part is to be omitted, the usual practice is to score it out and put a deleting mark in the margin with pen or pencil. Supposing the matter is taken out with a pen-knife, that would have no meaning with the printer. It would be supposed to be cut out for a purpose. That is my own practice, and as far as I understand it is the general practice. Proofs sent for correction would not be treated in that way at all—that is some portions cut out. (Mr. Latham reads from Mr. Trant's evidence on the point.) I agree with that. If there is no deleting mark in the margin, the matter would be left as it is. On an ordinary occasion, the general articles would certainly be left in the writers' hands. It is not within my knowledge that Mr. Blanchard ever had communications with any of my staff, but I don't believe Mr. Blanchard had any communication with persons in my office while he was on the staff of the *Times of India*. I have never known a case where the editor and sub-editor were at open war. On Mr. Blanchard's connection with that paper ceasing, he wrote two or three articles for the *Gazette*. He wrote some letters from Baroda in December, but they were holiday letters, and have had nothing to do with the Guickwar's trial.

Re-examined by Mr. Purcell.—If I wanted to cut a proof for any purpose, there would be a double proof sent. If some matter was cut out without a mark the matter would be left. If some distinct arrangement was made between the assistant editor and the printer that matter cut out without a mark was to be left out, it would be easy to carry it out. If it was in practice for a year, it would be the printer's fault if he departed from it. An editor if he wished to note down the time of the assistant editor coming in and going out, would be bound to warn him. The idea of offering the editorship of the *Gazette* to Mr. Blanchard never entered my head. Those short editorials (from the *Soleil* and *Englishman*) are part of the assistant editor's work.

Mr. Blanchard was then further re-examined by Mr. Purcell—Hormusjee never complained to me of the late hour at which he received the proofs. A fortnight after I arrived, I and Mr. Geary were in the habit of having friendly conversation when I am alleged to have told him that I would be damned if I did sub-editing work, or that a race-horse should not be put to cart-horse work. It was a jocular remark I made to him at dinner. I never refused to do sub-editorial work. Mr. Geary never informed me that he would report that remark to the proprietors. I never said to Mr. Geary I was offered the editorship of the *Gazette*. I incidentally mentioned that a friend said if I were not comfortable on the *Times of India*, he would get me the editorship of the *Gazette*. Mr. Maclean was not in India then. As to improving the Summary, it was only a proposal to put the heads in the separate ones of the presidencies. I objected on the ground that we did not always get matter enough to put in them. I preferred the old plan, of which Mr. Wood approved, but Mr. Geary was of a different opinion. I never told Mr. Geary that if I had to do sub-editing, I would scamp it. I never refused during the time of Mr. Wood's editorship to write leaders at Mr. Geary's request. I never persistently refused to do the dawk on Sundays. I honestly did all I could to the best of my abilities. The articles I contributed were the same as those I contributed to the *Standard* and the *Graphic*. After the appointment of Mr. Geary as editor, though I had all the sub-editorial work to do, I did not drop writing leaders. Mr. Geary never complained to me of my not doing short paras or sub-editorials. At this time, as hitherto, I devoted the whole of my time to the paper. If Mr. Geary had asked me to write sub-editorials, I would have done so. I often reviewed books, and never refused to do so. Reviewing books would take some little time. I never refused to revise correspondence. Had correspondence been sent to me, I should have revised it. I did not insult Mr. Caldwell for the purpose of showing I was editor. Two days afterwards, he came to me intoxicated, and accused me of questioning his credibility. I told Mr. Geary of the conversation I had with Mr. Caldwell, and he laughed. He did not tell me that Mr. Caldwell had complained to him. It is not true that I went about everywhere stating that I was the working editor of the paper. I was in no way responsible, directly or indirectly, for the allusion to Mr. Geary in the *Bombay Gazette* in April 1874. (Mr. Purcell reads portions of Mr. Geary's first report as to Mr. Blanchard taking holidays for two days about Christmas time.) I attended office on the day preceding Christmas day, and had a holiday on that day according to the usual practice of the office. It is not a fact that I solicited the use of Mr. Wood's room for the purpose of indirectly giving out that I was the editor. It is not true that I ever circulated injurious rumours as to the sources out of which Mr. Geary's articles were concocted. Mr. Geary never asked me having done so; and never gave me an opportunity of examination or contradiction. I never went out of my way and never designedly contradicted in the Summary a statement in the daily paper. I think the daily once contradicted me. I never hinted in any leading article of mine that the *Times of India* was not an independent paper. It is not true, as Mr. Geary says in his second report, that the general hour of my attendance was 11½ or later. I never received a complaint from Mr. Geary or Mr Manson about the hour of my attendance. I had never been told by Mr. Wood or Mr. Geary that when the European mails came in, I was to be in attendance early. I was never found fault with for not being in attendance on the morning of the English Mail's arrival. I did the article on Annuities referred to in Mr. Geary's report, to the best of my ability. I had no experience or knowledge of the subject. I had no one to refer to: they pulled all up so sharp. As to the repetitions of the small paras, my explanation is that I was new to the news though not to the work. It is the fact that the same paras, circulated over India, and having appeared in one paper, appeared in another the next week. It is not possible unless a man's mind is saturated with news to guard against the repetition of such paras. Mr. Manson gave me a personal intimation on the 28th May before I got the letter of dismissal. The mistakes in the paper of the 4th May were the mistakes of the printer. Some days afterwards, I spoke to the printer, and he admitted it was his mistake. According to the practice for the previous year, the printer took out paras. which I had cut out. It was his omission on this occasion to take out the paras. cut out that caused the repetitions.

The Judge—That explanation would apply to some, but not to other repetitions.

Mr. Blanchard continued—I cannot explain how it is that these paras (shown) were not taken out by the printer. I never heard from Mr. Geary or anybody else that any loss had occurred to the paper in consequence of these repetitions or mistakes. It is true that, on one occasion, I appealed to one of the printers, and he said my copy was sent in time. That printer was Hormusjee. (Refers to in Mr. Geary's report of the 16th May) There have been no repetitions since the 24th April. There was no complaint made. In sub-editing since that date I did my best to carry out the views of the proprietors as expressed to me.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Hart on behalf of the defendants—I have contributed to none of the papers or magazines I mentioned since my retirement from the *Times of India*. Several of my papers have appeared in magazines in England since my retirement. They were kept standing over and were written by me at home. In all cases but one I received payment at the time. "London Society" is not yet paid for. The evidence of Mr. Geary, Mr. Mull, Mr. Wood, and the other witnesses must be false as far as concerns me. I recollect Mr. Mull promising me his support in case of any difference of opinion with the proprietors. It was just after I came out. Mr. Geary coming and being new to the work, allowed a contradiction to appear in a subsequent daily. The *Gazette* noticed this and said the Overland Summary was right. After this, the weekly went on in the same way, so the next weekly contradicted the previous daily. The papers I have now gone through from the 28th April to the 28th May seem to be very good papers. I have not found any repetitions. At that time there was the question whether I was sub-editor or assistant editor. I had no reason to suppose that Mr. Mull's assistance would be wanted, though he offered it. Mr. Wood made endorsements on the correspondence at first which did not assist me: they confused me. Mr. Geary did not tell me he meant to report me, and I did not tell him I meant to report him. I was cut off from communication with him. The daily paper contradicted the weekly, and there was some discrepancy. I wrote the same in the Overland Summary as to the famine as I had always written, following the daily.

Further examined by Mr. Purcell—It was Mr. Geary who refused to speak to me. It was not until Mr. Geary ceased to respond to my salutes that I ceased to salute him. On the occasion of Mr. Manson suggesting a reconciliation, I offered to shake hands with Mr. Geary and held out my hand to him, but he declined to take it.

To the Judge—I said that my engagement with the *Statesman* was practically at will. There was reason at the time to suppose that my engagement with the paper might terminate shortly. There is much difficulty in procuring literary employment in Bombay, and there is scarcely any chance of finding literary work to do on the press at Calcutta. (At Mr. Hart's suggestion.) It is true that on behalf of others I negotiated for the purchase of the *Statesman*. I don't think I should get the same remuneration if the purchase is made: it would be an experiment altogether. I do not know how I may stand with the new proprietors. There is no room for me in Bombay unless I can keep the *Statesman*. If friends of mine get sufficiently favourable terms, they will take over the paper and keep me as editor. As it would be an experiment, I should have to incur the risk of losing my salary.

Mr. Malcolm McPherson, examined by Mr. Purcell—I am assistant editor and chief reporter of the *Bombay Gazette*, and also assistant manager. I have been in the profession of a journalist about six years, and in Bombay about four years. Besides the general duties of sub-editor which I have heard of here, there are miscellaneous duties in addition attaching to the office, and which duties may not appear on the face of the paper. One of these is to receive people who visit the office and do not want specially to see the editor, and another to visit different people in order to get information. To most public questions there are of course two sides, and it is desirable that he should mix among people in order to hear opinions or get at the right facts of a case. There is nothing else I remember. I have had experience both as sub-editor and assistant editor. I read proofs from the printer, first, to see whether the construction of sentences is right, and next to see that nothing appears in them which ought not to do so, and if in the course of doing this I happen to detect clerical errors, I would correct them. I mean that I would not read a proof with the primary object of catching clerical errors. I saw the *Times of India* while Mr. Blanchard was connected with it, and have seen it since his ceasing his connection with it. Since Mr. Blanchard left, I think the sub-editing has been more mechanically accurate, but it may be a matter of opinion as to whether the tone of the paper is as good as it was. That mechanical accuracy might very well arise from a man being new to the work. I do not think the sub-editorials in the *Times of India* are so well written as they were in the time of Mr. Blanchard, and there are also some lapses in taste which I don't think Mr. Blanchard would have allowed to appear in the paper. The *Times of India* has, I may say, shown some ignorance of Indian topics since Mr. Blanchard left. An instance occurred the other day when it was discussing Burmese affairs. Repetitions will occur in the best-regulated papers, but I don't think it advisable that they should. I did notice lately that the *Times of India* took a great deal of interest in a Mr Ardaseer Kapadia, whom it several times appointed to a judgeship in Surat. (A laugh.) I do not know whether the announcement about Mr. Ardaseer appeared in the *Times of India* three times, but it appeared more than once certainly.

Mr. Purcell here remarked that Mr. Ardaseer was in Court.

Mr. Ardaseer said the announcement of his appointment appeared four times in the *Times of India* although he was not a judge yet. (A laugh.)

Mr. Justice Marriott said, smiling, that be could not take Mr. Ardaseer's evidence in the case.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hart—It would not be proper sub-editing to permit thirty repetitions of news in one Overland Summary. It would take a person of ordinary intelligence less than a year to be able to avoid mistakes of repetition. I think two or three months quite sufficient for the purpose. I do not happen to know that the articles on Burmese affairs I allude to were written by a gentleman whom the Government were pleased to acknowledge had a minute acquaintance with Burmese affairs; but I remember, I think, that the writer, whoever he was, assumed that the present King of Burmah was on the throne when the last Burmese war took place, although he certainly was not.

Mr. Blanchard was again further cross-examined by Mr. Hart as to repetitions in the papers of different dates. He said they might be accounted for by mistakes of the printer in allowing matter to stand which ought to have been struck out.

Mr. Hart then replied for the defendants on the new evidence. He said the first point was that the plaintiff had made allegations in denial of some things defendants had said, but which were in contradiction of his own witness, and as to which defendants' witnesses were not cross-examined. The second point was that the plaintiff now gave explanations of his own which he did not give in his answers to the proprietors, and the third was that some of the explanations were inconsistent with the explanation given by him before the court. The learned counsel's contention was that there had been no waiver whatever on the part of his clients of the plaintiff's failure to fulfil his part of the agreement. Mr. Hart thought there was an impression in his Lordship's mind that there was a waiver on defendants' part.

The Judge said it seemed to him the proprietors and editor agreed to plaintiff's surrendering his duties that he did surrender. They made up for past affairs and gave him sub-editorial duties exclusively. How could they now turn round and say plaintiff should be dismissed after they had made up with him?

Mr Hart said, according to the authorities, the master would have a right to dismiss a servant for a single fault after that, and on this question he would refer his Lordship to the minutes of the meeting of the 24th April. No doubt it was very important to see what took place at that meeting; but the learned counsel failed to see anything to show that defendants gave the plaintiff in any way to understand that they waived all former instances of misconduct on his part.

The Judge—No, it was not expressly stated. But that was the impression left on his mind.

Mr. Hart—We don't dismiss him for what occurred before the 24th April, but for his negligence since then.

The Judge said that led to another difficulty, because they had allowed him to revert to the duties of sub-editor.

Mr. Hart submitted that, in looking to that point, regard should be had to the manner in which plaintiff performed his duties before the 24th April, and that for a single fault, defendants would be justified in dismissing him. What took place at that meeting was also very important on another ground. The plaintiff entirely repudiated the agreement on which he was engaged, and on which he now sued. He did not say in what respects the minutes were incorrect, and neither of the proprietors was cross-examined upon the point. (Reads the minutes of the 24th April and the resolution that was passed.) The proprietors always looked to him to fulfil his agreement to the letter. The next meeting was that of the 13th May, at which plaintiff advanced the argument that there had been a waiver of the former instances of misconduct. Mr. Manson said the charges were condoned; but Mr. Geary urged that they were not condoned. (Reads the minutes.) The plaintiff's own explanation before the proprietors was that he was new to the work, and that such mistakes often occurred in other papers. That was inconsistent with his explanation in court: he now said he was not new to the work, but new to the news.

The Judge—Yes, he says he had not done the work for some time. That is what the meaning of it is.

Mr. Hart said there was nothing, not a hint of the explanation afterwards given that the repetitions were the mistakes of the printer. In his reply he said the paras were cut out by him; in cross-examination by Mr. Hart he said he had marked out the papers and that it was the fault of the printers in not omitting them; and his learned friend had not cross-examined plaintiff on that point. There were thus four distinct explanations as to the repetitions. The plaintiff had two interviews with Colonel Lees; one when the draft agreement was shown him, and the other when the agreement was executed; and if the learned counsel understood plaintiff aright, he said there was a third conversation at which the agreement was altered. Mr Hart submitted it was not competent to the plaintiff to repudiate the agreement so far as it suited his purpose to repudiate it. His Lordship would remember it was in evidence that Mr. Geary's report was forwarded to the plaintiff before it was forwarded to the proprietors. The allegations in Mr. Geary's report were most clearly put forth; and there could have been no difficulty in replying to them in a manner equally clear. He allowed ten days to elapse before replying, and meanwhile Mr. Geary sent another report dated the 2nd May. It contained charges of negligence subsequently to the 24th April. Mr. Geary had sworn to the accuracy of those reports, but plaintiff had stated nothing which could throw discredit on them. He answered them more in the style of argument than that of stating facts. And this brought the learned counsel to the other point as to insubordination. In his reply to the second report, he said—"I must be allowed to perform the duties in my own way.' With regard to non-attendance at the office, he said he did his work at home, and that Mr. Geary had no business to interfere. This insubordination was, the learned counsel argued, sufficient to justify dismissal. As to the duties of sub-editor, there was very little difference between Mr Geary's statement and the evidence given. There was a simple admission on plaintiff's part either that he could or would not perform those duties. In his examination by the learned counsel on the day before, plaintiff said the printers troubled him with the technical work of marking the *Government Gazette*; he told them they knew what they had to do, and would not waste his time over it. That was another admission that he left to the printers work which he ought to have done himself.

The Judge said that was not sufficient evidence of disobedience of orders.

Mr Hart submitted that, taking the expressions in plaintiff's reply and his remark to Mr. Geary that he would be damned if he did the sub-editing, there was sufficient insubordination to dismiss him. But insubordination was not the strongest ground on which they relied. Their strongest ground was plaintiff's repudiation of the agreement and his habitual negligence. An attempt had been made, but had failed, to show that there was an animus on Mr. Geary's part, which led him to exaggerate the charges against the plaintiff. It was scarcely necessary to dwell upon this point. It was obvious on the evidence that whatever dispute there might have been originated with the plaintiff. He said Mr. Mull, on his coming out, assured him of his support. He (Mr. Hart) asked him for what; and plaintiff's reply was there was some hitch. If an animus existed on any side, it would exist on the side of the plaintiff whom they found first complaining to the proprietors. Upon the evidence of negligence, both before and after the 24th April, the defendants, the learned counsel submitted, must be held to have been sufficient cause for dismissing plaintiff. If his Lordship held the court was not bound to take notice of what took place before the 24th April, the learned counsel would still submit that they had shown sufficient cause to dismiss him.

Mr. Purcell replied on behalf of the plaintiff on the whole case, which then terminated.

His Lordship reserved judgment. A report of Mr. Purcell's address will be given in our next paper.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Bapoojee Cursetjee Jussawalla, share broker.

Heerroo Chayajee, Chumblia Heerroo, Pandoo Heerroo and Ruckmabaee, wife of Heerroo Chayajee, the first named insolvent is a dealer in mangoes, &c., the second a carpenter, and the third and fourth labourers.

Gocul Gangjee and his wife Jussoda, dealer in grass and mangoes.

Vittoo Muccoond, formerly a gardener, now unemployed

Rahimoodeen Shaboodeen Moosa and Goolam Ahmed Rahimoodeen Moosa, unemployed.

Theophilus Howell Lowett, Custom House Preventive Officer.

Soodkajee Rutnajee Bhatker, dealer in country liquor.

Sha Tooljaram Khooshalldas and Sha Kessowjee Khooshalldass, who lately traded in Bombay under the name of Sha Khooshall Dewchund, and in Sholapur, Barsi, Bhaunagar, Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Broach and Lussundgam, by means of their agents, as general merchants.

Culliandass Gungadass, lately carried on business, in partnership with Umratlall Kalidass, in the name and firm of Umrutlall Culliandass, and also in the name of Culliandass Gungadass as a merchant.

Burjorjee Hormusjee Dustur Parsee priest.

Manockjee Eduljee, lately a contractor.

Babajee Bhewjee Powar, servant in the service of one Chapsey Gopall.

Cawasjee Shapoorjee Guzdar, formerly a collecting shroff in the National Bank of India, now unemployed.

Merwanjee [illegible] Cama, clerk in the Translator's Office, High Court.

Jan Mahomed [illegible], lately a merchant, at present a servant in the shop of one Dewjee Meerally.

Domingos Zefferino Amboats, carpenter in the G. I. P Railway Company.

Sorabjee Cursettjee Madun, formerly a contractor now unemployed.

Mowrojee Walljee, lately traded under the name and style of Bhowanydass Mowjee, and now unemployed.

Balorustna Pundoorung, carpenter.

Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Meestree, carpenter in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay.

Waga Dhunna Patel and Nanee, his wife, washerman.

Herjee Dewcurn, trading as a general merchant, under the name of Ramjee Herjee.

Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Dalal, formerly a wholesale liquor shop-keeper, now a broker.

Laljjee Jairam, unemployed (living on his property.)

Sobhagchund Bhoychund Javari and Culliamchund Bhoychund Javari, who lately traded under the name of Bhoychund Manchund as Jewellers.

Memon Soomer Adum, dealer in perfumery.

Hajee Ally Mahomed Rahimtoola, who lately traded in partnership with Hajee Mahomed Rahimtoolla, Hajee Abdool Lutiff Rahimtoola, Hajee Junus Rahimtoola, and Hajee Aboobucker Rahimtoola under the name and firm of Rahimtoola Ebrahim and Company at Bombay and at Bangalore and at Madras under the name and firm of Hajee Mahomed Rahimtoola and Company as a general merchant and commission agent.

Sullamon Sahebdina, auctioneer.

Bomanjee Pestonjee Daroowalla, lately a dealer in liquor.

Hurry Amboo Thacoor and Jankeebaee, widow of the late Amboo Govind Thacoor, dealer in chunam.

Juggonnath Pandoorang, lately a contractor, at present unemployed.

Hassumjee Khunjee, Meroo Bhimjee, Jumall Versey and Baee Foolbai, widow of the late Bhimjee Purdhan dealers in earthen pots.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following letter is published in the Calcutta *Statesman* addressed to the Editor:—

Sir,—When the telegraphic summary of the National Bank's last report was published in this country the shares dropped to Rs. 101. Since then they have risen to Rs. 118 cash, or within Rs. 7 of the par value, while the shares of other old established Anglo-Indian banks—dividend-paying concerns—are quoted on the London Stock Exchange somewhere in the vicinity of 20 or 25 per cent. discount. The reason given for the late rise in Nationals is that the working for the current half-year has been very favorable—what in fact might be termed unprecedentedly successful. Statements of this sort, not vouched for by authentic published reports, ought to find no place in the public prints; but when they are gravely indorsed, as the above has been, by the money article of the *Englishman*, it becomes a duty to the public to look into the matter. Let us see when or how the National has made the Rs. 86,000 at which rumour puts down its profits for the current half-year.

Three courses are open to the bank for the employment of its capital and deposits, *viz.*,—exchange operations, advances on joint-stock undertakings, or lastly the pastime of buying Government paper. By the way; the last report of the National shows its holdings of Government paper to be £924,648 (just double its paid-up capital)! which securities are understood to have been bought at a rather high premium; consequently the transactions under this heading cannot show a *profit*, to put it mildly. As for advances on joint-stock shares we have it on the authority of the Chairman of the bank (Mr. R. O. Campbell, late partner in the firm of Messrs. Binny & Co., Madras) that he did not consider that sort of business safe. Joint-stockeries were not in fashion in the benighted presidency during Mr. Campbell's sojourn there. A solitary concern was floated, called the Carnatic Coffee Company, which came to howling grief. I do not know whether he was a Director or held any shares in it, but he talks like a man who did not like it. Any how, one can understand that the ex-Madras merchant does not sympathise particularly with the efforts of Calcutta to open out the country by means of Limited Companies. There only remain exchange operations as a field for the profitable employment of funds. On this point the speaker from whom I have already quoted says—"Our exchanges are giving us a fair margin for profit." Now, what are the facts of the case as regards margins? Suppose that the Oriental Bank comes out at 1-10 for 6 months' sight bank bills, then holders of documents will not part with them under 1-10¼, while clean credits change hands at 1-10½. Out of this miserable farthing in the rupee of margin on documents has to be deducted one-sixteenth for brokerage, one-sixteenth for commission to London agents for accepting, add stamps, and the profit is reduced to less than one-eighth, or half per cent. This is supposing the National sold at 1-10; but as a matter of fact, so long as the Oriental is open at 1-10, the other shop would probably require to give buyers a trifle more. The minor banks can make nothing out of simultaneous operations. Only an institution with a large capital can afford to lay down its funds in London when exchange is at a comparatively speaking high figure, and draw them back at the slack season when rates are low. Even this operation, however, would just give a fair interest on the money employed and not so much as the Delhi or Agra make by lending on shares. Great things were expected from China. "Look," says eloquent Mr. C., "at China! Look at its population, counted by hundreds of millions—a population industrious, frugal, and intelligent! Look at the mineral resources, untold and quite untouched! &c., &c." To a geography class this would be instructive, but to the matter in hand was about as pertinent as the remark, with which the old lady in one of Dickens's novels so frequently interrupted the conversation—"There are milestones on Dover Road." The National shareholders don't want to put their money into a China coal pit or iron mine, and the inexorable logic of facts compels me to state, what anybody who has had dealings with China will confirm, that exchange operations with that country during the current half-year, either direct or with London, could yield very little profit.

I have not written the foregoing from any desire to injure the National, which is too well conducted an establishment to require puffing. If anybody can make money for it, Mr. Windram, one of the ablest and sharpest bankers who ever came to India, will do it; but I fear the game is almost played out here. Perhaps in "fresh fields and pastures new"—the Fiji Islands or the Diamond Fields of Africa—aspiring young bankers may establish their reputations by returning eight or ten lakhs of profit to delighted shareholders, but I don't think it can be done in poor worn out Calcutta.—Yours, &c.,

A Shareholder.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

"SO SORRY TO BE LATE!"

Is it absolutely impossible to induce those ladies on whose fair shoulders rests the responsibility of being the arbiters of fashion to exert their unquestioned authority and to decree that punctuality should once more be restored to its place among social virtues? Why it should ever be imagined that "correct thing" to enter a house half an hour at least after the owner of it has requested you to do so is a mystery not to be fathomed by the average intellect excepting, indeed, upon the supposition that those possessed of no other means of rendering themselves of social importance prefer being abused for causing vexatious and unnecessary delay to not being noticed at all. We can conceive no reason why the conventional hour of "a quarter to eight," mentioned on all cards of invitation to dinner, should be interpreted, as it too frequently is, to mean half-past 8. Indeed, unless some reform is speedily introduced, and punctuality be restored to the list of fashionable virtues, we shall soon find ourselves concluding our dinner the day after we sit down to it. It may be assumed as an incontrovertible fact, that those persons who are the gravest offenders as regards punctuality are invariably those whose time is of the least value, and whose hours hang the heaviest on their hands. The empty-headed dandy whose day, never beginning till be just contrives to be late for "morning Park," is spent in vain endeavouring to kill time by leaning in a semi-vacuous state over the Park rails, or imbibing innumerable glasses of sherry at the club, is tolerably certain to be the guest to be longest waited for, while the man whose every moment is a battle with the world that constantly threatens to overwhelm him is equally certain to be punctual to the instant, and to have to mourn fruitlessly over the time wasted by the impertinence of the dandy aforesaid. We use the word impertinence advisedly; we think there can scarcely be greater than to keep 20 people waiting, hungry and uncomfortable, because a nobody wishes to make himself of momentary consequence, or because another turn in the Park was absolutely irresistible. "Got there just two minutes before dinner was announced," say these imperturbable idiots with calm complacency, indifferent to the fact that, during the three-quarters of an hour which they have kept their hostess waiting, the dinner has deteriorated seriously, and the rest of the party have been unspeakably board. For some occult reason no one can be either genial or amusing in that dismal period that precedes the announcement of dinner, and yet the dulness can scarcely be attributable to the exhaustion of hunger, for most of the party have lunched substantially, and many of them, especially the ladies, have supplemented that meal with 5 o'clock tea; still, whatever be the cause, the fact remains indisputable. In the foregoing remarks we may seem to have thrown the blame of this vexatious social sin chiefly on the male sex, and we have done so advisedly, believing that they are indubitably the chief offenders; but we are very far, indeed, from saying that ladies are at all blameless in the matter. A woman who calmly drives into the Park at half-past 6 in the height of the season knows perfectly well that no power can extricate her therefrom in time to return home, dress, and present herself in her friend's drawing-room until long after the hour when both soup and fish ought to have been discussed; and it is not a little irritating to her victims to hear her blandly deploring that "she was blocked in the Park," while politeness prevents their inquiring what else she expected when she went there. And the same remarks apply to Prince's and to Hurlingham, the other favourite scapegoats of the unpunctual fashionable lady. Any woman possessed of such a modicum of brains as to admit of her going about unattended by a "keeper" must be tolerably aware that if she begins to "think about getting the carriage" at Hurlingham at 7, she will experience some slight difficulty in returning to Grosvenor-square, achieving an elaborate toilette, and appearing at Prince's-gardens at a quarter before 8; and those who are skating at half-past 7 are quite as unlikely to reach their destination punctually. If all were similarly engaged, the proceeding, though excessively foolish, would not be so objectionable, for all would be late together; but, unfortunately for themselves, there are tolerably sure in every company to be a few steady and sober-minded people with some slight idea of time, and these unhappy persons often arrive at their destination before their tormentors have even begun to dress, and have to endure the tedium of at least three *mauvais quarts d'heure.* As a natural consequence of such late hours the gentlemen's appearance in the drawing-room is an immediate signal for the break-up of the party, all off whom are of course "going on" to various festivities; indeed, they generally find half the ladies already flown to pick up their daughters at home and begin the night's work. Now, why should not these people, who cannot resist the charm of another half-hour at Hurlingham, or the excitement of "just another turn" at Prince's, or to whom the ecstasy of sitting in the block in the Park between two rows of carriages filled with people they never saw before is too great to be lightly renounced—why should they not, we ask, agree to give up dining out altogether, and so be enabled to remain in their favourite haunts till absolutely driven thence by the shades of night? At any rate, they ought certainly to make up their minds either to adopt this alternative or else to exercise sufficient self-denial to prevent their being a nuisance to those who number them among their acquaintance. After all, it is selfishness, and nothing else, that is responsible for this great neglect of punctuality; and the rapid increase of the social crime in the last few years may be directly traced to the self-seeking which is such a noticeable feature of the age. But to return to the point whence we started, that the matter lies entirely in the hands of those ladies whose social position renders them the autocrats of the fashionable world. We trust we are not wrong in assuming that there must be many of them possessed of sufficient coolness and stability not to be so enthusiastic about pigeon-shooting at Hurlingham, or the delights of watching scantily-dressed youths venturing their own necks and their ponies legs at Lillie-Bridge, or the rapturous excitement of risking the fracture of their limbs or the tarnishing of their reputation at Prince's as to consider such objects the only things worth living for; and to them, therefore, we appeal. If they would but make it clearly understood that in future dinner would be announced at a certain hour regardless of whether or not the invited guests had arrived, and resolutely abstain from breaking through their rule for any one, people would soon find it convenient to remember time, and we should be delivered from one of the multitudinous forms of modern impertinence and want of good breeding. Hostesses hesitate to take this decided step, alleging that it is rude to their guests; but it would surely be better to direct their solicitude towards those who dutifully obey their summons than to those who so wilfully and wantonly neglect it. An example set in high places would be quickly followed; for all feel the annoyance and long for a remedy, although too timed to be the first to apply it. As we said before, on the female autocrats of fashionable life lies the onus of delivering us from one of the discomforts of the day.—*The World.*

BARODA AFFAIRS.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

On Thursday last, as we learn from India the young Prince Gopal Rao was installed as Guicowar of Baroda with great ceremony, and the message adds that "perfect tranquillity prevails." This general contentment was precisely what we ventured to expect, notwithstanding the momentary disturbances that broke forth during the brief interregnum, which may be taken as at once proving what evil elements had been left in the city by its late guilty ruler, and also how feeble those elements are in face of the general satisfaction of the people and the power of the British Government. Mulharrao's friends and parasites did their best and worst on that occasion to get up the Mahratta rising so often talked about, and we have already described how the *emeute* collapsed with a pistol-shot and a blow from a gunner's fist under such cool control as that of Mr. Richey and his colleagues. This chapter of Indian history may now therefore be considered as complete, and, if we append any comments to the copious expressions of opinion already published, it will be with the double view of reassuring the conscience of the English people as to the fate of Mulharrao, and of pointing out the lessons which the Indian Government ought to derive from what has occurred. With regard to the deposed [illegible] we reiterate our declaration, founded on a close study of the evidence and collateral documents, that a crime has seldom been more clearly brought home than this wicked [illegible] to murder Colonel Phayre. That [illegible] missioners are right and the three English Commissioners [illegible] and contrive the poisoning [illegible] entertain a full assurance, [illegible] the British Resident, we [illegible] genuities of the defence and [illegible] which the laboured ingenuities of native members of the Court cast [illegible] reports of the Serjeant Ballantine could have easily [illegible] shadow of doubt. [illegible] own speech if he had been upon the [illegible] pieces his his chief points—the suspicion cast on Bhao Poonde; and the sending of the Khurreeta to ask Colonel Phayre's dismissal—were truly in their pitiable weakness the best measure of the advocate's despair. Mulharrao was in fact writing letters against his accuser by one set of agents and poisoning him by another—a perfectly familiar mode of proceeding at Eastern Courts. If the Khurreeta failed, the arsenic would answer, while, poisoned or not poisoned, the formal application would be useful, either as procuring the Resident's dismissal or pleading the innocence of the Prince. To those acquainted with Hindoo modes of thought and action, there is nothing in the whole case which does not go to strengthen the joint report made by the three English Commissioners; and we shall not for a moment hesitate to say that we believe the native members themselves had the deepest suspicions of the ex-Guicowar's guilt. Their language no more amounts to exculpation, but only to "not proved." Indeed, when it is known that the proposition to sit at the Inquiry came originally from Dinkur Rao on behalf on the Maharajahs, and when we remember how strong were the reasons they had for figuring as the moderators of English justice before their Mahratta peoples, and on behalf of a brother-King, it is really not sense or decorum—it is either disloyalty or stupidity—which can persist in attaching weight to those illogical and transparent reports signed with the names of Ramsing, Jeeajee Rao Scindia, and Dinkur Rao. If it is replied to this that we appear to make the rectitude of the native Commissioners depend upon their agreement or disagreement with the conclusions of their colleagues and the expectations of the Government, we content ourselves with repudiating the charge. The servility which condemned an innocent prisoner would seem to us far more blameworthy than the policy which acquitted a culpable one. What we do say is that Mulharrao was palpably guilty upon the evidence, that the verdicts of the Maharajahs and the Brahman were against that evidence, and that nothing else ought to have been expected. Happily for Baroda and for justice, the court was not supreme, but only informatory, so that Lord Northbroke was able to pronounce a true judgment: while the fault committed in ever confiding such a task to native magnates was lightly expiated by the difference between the Proclamation and the Resolution—the difference, that is to say, for the Royal assassin, between a but in the Andamans and a palace on the Coromandel Coast.

We shall not grudge that most cruel debauchee his escape from a felon's name and doom, if the great lesson of this business be only taken to heart in Calcutta and Westminster. Alike in the indulgence shown so long to Mulharrao, and in the too ready acceptation of the Brahman Minister's proposal to put himself and the Princes on the Court of Inquiry, the Viceroy and his advisers gave proof of a premature belief in the advanced civilisation of India. Their confidence was most honourable, springing, as it did, from conscious sincerity and chivalrous strength; but it was and is a mistake and an anachronism, and another half-century or more must elapse before the Supreme Government can again venture to dally with its duty towards bad Princes in the land, or dream of casting upon the good ones the too heavy trial of setting their conscience and their interest in opposition, and then asking from them that hard virtue which the West calls "impartiality." As regards Mulharrao, the Viceroy's Government were really too lenient, since it is a fact that up to the moment of the poisoning it was the fixed intention to pull the Prince through if possible, or, at the worst, to keep him nominally a Sovereign. But there never was any fixed term of probation—that is an error—and the facts elicited on the previous Commission with the reports made to Calcutta should have taught Lord Northbrook that he was maintaining, against the impatience of the people, a hopeless and infamous ruler. The only thing which checked Baroda from openly hailing the arrest and trial of its tyrant was the mortal dread that he might come back to punish the city. Those Hindoos never doubted why Dinkur Rao made offer of native co-operation, and the perfect quiet of the district which has now accompanied the proclamation of the heir proves the real feeling. The action followed was too amiable. If we keep peace by the strong arm in our vassal States, we must uphold justice and decency of administration there too, and this murderous Sybarite ought not accordingly to have been supported so long against his peasantry. Nor ought the fiction of even a possible equality between the loyalty of English officials and that of native magnates to have been countenanced by placing Scindiah and Jeypore side by side with the chief authorities of her Majesty. What has happened is perhaps no loss, if the Indian Government only learn that trust does not insure trustworthiness. India has at least seen that we respect the consequences of our honest blunders, and that Mulharrao gets the benefit of them. The course of events in the Baroda affair has indeed been creditable to every quality of the British Raj, except its astuteness. The desire to seem clear of arbitrary or avaricious motives beguiled it into too lenient a treatment of this evil Prince, and the habit of pretending that the Indian Kings are what we call them led to the error of importing Nisi Prius and all the chatter of the ignorant into the peculiar relations of the paramount Power with its vassal States. Lord Northbrook redeemed, however, by his honest and outspoken Proclamation that one sentimental error of his Commission; and, for the rest, India will only see in what has passed the upright and thoroughly British virtues of the Administrators who saved Bengal from the famine.

Nevertheless, it must not be repeated. With the termination of this memorable and pregnant lesson, our Indian statesmen must revert to the less agreeable but safer basis of the ante-sentimental times, and comprehend that Hindostan is a possession, not a portion, of Great Britain—a conquest which we hold before men by our power, and before God by our conscience and desire to govern rightly. As regards the Princes of India, the idle and treasonable talk about "alliances and equalities," engendered by this mistake, and by the reaction from Dalhousie's policy, must be abruptly quieted by proof that there is only one real Power in the land, that being the Majesty of the Queen represented by her Viceroy. Any attempt to pourtray India as ripe or ripening for independent life is either foolish or malign. Not only is there no such prospect, but there is no such process visible—the British Raj there is landlord, not leaseholder, and its object is to rule the land righteously and happily for its good, not to make itself ready for departure. Peasant or prince, that Raj will see justice done upon all criminals, and peace and safety assured to all the innocent; its high acts of State will be subject to the judgment of the English Parliament and people, but must not again be laid open to idle mischief-mongers, or made the theme of sensational briefs. In a word, the policy of our Indian Government must henceforward return to the wise and serious lines of those great men who made it what it is—men who were as just and dutiful as they were stern and fearless; men who honoured all honourable natives and loved equity, but who would never have admitted even the proudest Hindoo Princes to any prerogative of the Sircar, or have opened the door to let in the traditions of the Old Bailey upon a bewildered and unaccustomed country.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bad legs, bad breasts, ulcers, abscesses, wounds, and sores of all kinds may be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment to the part affected, after they have been duly fomented with warm water. The discharge should not be checked at once, but rather encouraged, for any sudden check must of course be always dangerous. Nature is the noblest of physicians, and must not be opposed, but seconded. All sores are for a time the safety valves of the constitution, and should not be cleared or healed until they assume a healthier character. Under the action of this powerful Ointment, aided by the Pills, the depraved humours of the body will be quickly removed.

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THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

(*Times*, June 2.)

On Monday evening Lord Derby stated, in the House of Lords, all that we are likely to know, and, indeed, all that it is really necessary to know, of the late Crisis in the peace of Europe. The occasion was a Motion for the production of the correspondence of Her Majesty's Government with the various Continental Powers during the present year. Lord Russell had again constituted himself a public adviser on international policy, and this time it is his own country that he thinks in need of a lesson. Although Lord Russell was a Whig when the War against Napoleon came to an end, and must have been accustomed to hear from the elders of his Party many severe judgments on the Prince Regent's Ministers, coupled not unfrequently with fervid admiration of the great Emperor, he has now, in the evening of his days, become a convert to the principles of the Treaties of Vienna, and holds them up to a degenerate age. Lord Russell reflects that the late danger to the Peace of the Continent is closely connected with the question of the frontier between France and Germany. Napoleon III. may be reasonably supposed to have gone to War in 1870 with the idea of obtaining some addition of territory, and it is perfectly certain that the holding of Alsace and Lorraine by the one nation, and the reconquest of them by the other, underlies the mutual hostility which prevails.

Lord Russell, therefore, as on a former occasion, has recourse to a precedent. He began his speech by reminding the House that on the 30th of May, 1814, a Treaty was concluded between Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia on the one side, and France on the other, by which the boundaries of the latter country were reduced to what they had been previously to 1792. We cannot perceive from Lord Russell's language whether he is disposed to recommend a literal renewal or reproduction of this engagement so far as it is compatible with the present circumstances,—in other words, whether he would have the Queen's Government join the two Northern Powers in forbidding France to extend her boundaries beyond the limits to which the fortune of the late War reduced them. It is more reasonable to assume that he merely means to recall to his contemporaries the more spirited policy of their forefathers, and to bid them remember that this country has within living memory taken part in fixing the boundaries of the great military Powers. It might, perhaps, be expedient that our Treaty should this time indicate a new alliance, and be directed against aggressions from another quarter; but that we should take part in the settlement, and give assistance in enforcing it, is the purport of Lord Russell's speech. The contrast between the policy of this generation and that which prevailed sixty years since fills him with concern. Referring to the Treaty of 1814, he says:—"I have been much struck with the great wisdom and circumspection and care shown, when that Treaty was made, to preserve the position of Great Britain and place her in a situation of considerable power and influence." In the late War the Germans were successful, but, had it been otherwise, "we should have been called upon to vindicate the faith of Treaties, and uphold what we had taken a prominent part in establishing." The French Emperor had no scruple in declaring that he did not consider the Treaties of 1815 binding, and it would have been our duty to convince him that such a view was mistaken. The danger still remains. In 1870 War burst [illegible] was on the world at a time when the Foreign [illegible] of Europe congratulating itself that all the difficulties [illegible] catastrophe had been removed. Why may [illegible] to a definite await us? This brings Lord [illegible] appears to me, my statement of his policy [illegible] warning in remembrance, Lords, that, with such [illegible] means which would afford we ought at present [illegible] Peace of Europe." In 1814 it some security [illegible] to make a Treaty with Great was the [illegible] and Prussia on the one side, and France Britain, [illegible] order to secure Peace; and I cannot [illegible] that this country is safe or the Peace of Europe is there unless we have Treaties, and see that our power in respect of Treaties is fully maintained."

Although the old Lord's address is somewhat vague; although he does not tell us with whom and against whom our Treaties are to be concluded, and what is to be the machinery for "insuring the Peace of Europe," his remarks are likely to excite a good deal of attention, especially abroad. The notion seems ineradicable among the Continental nations that it is the duty of England to rush into every quarrel they choose to make among themselves; to pour out millions in subsidies, to guarantee loans indefinitely, and at the same time to content herself throughout with the humble part which is usually described as "playing second fiddle;" subordinating her whole military policy to the interests of her Continental ally, sending hopeless expeditions wherever it may be convenient to him to have a diversion of his enemy's forces, giving up our fleet for the protection of his coast or the transport of his troops, and, finally, taking with the best grace in the world the announcement that he has made a separate Peace and left us in the lurch. To these the speech of Lord Russell, an old Foreign Secretary and leader of the Liberal party, will seem to indicate that there must be some strength in the reaction against the provoking neutrality of preceding Governments. For this reason we are glad that Lord Russel gave something like a direct challenge to Lord Derby to declare himself. "I hope," he said, "that we shall not only receive the same assurances of Peace which we did in June, 1870, but that the policy of Great Britain in 1815 will be revived; that we shall see something of the spirit which was then displayed, and that this country will combine with other nations for the maintenance of the Peace of Europe.' "My object in asking for this correspondence . . . . is to see whether the old spirit which used to prevail, and which did prevail in 1814, has been revived." Lord Derby, as might be expected, said nothing which could countenance these speculations. We are told that Her Majesty's Government did on the occasion of the late crisis interfere in the cause of Peace, and do its best to calm the feelings of mutual suspicion and distrust entertained by Germany and France. But no such engagement as that suggested by Lord Russell has been taken, or even proposed. The results of the intervention of England, whatever they may be, have been secured without the sacrifice on our part of our freedom of action, present or prospective. The Government have used no language, entered into no engagement, given no pledges, by which their successors could be embarrassed or committed.

A satisfactory explanation being given on this important point, we are at leisure to consider the information we receive with respect to what has actually happened. Lord Derby does not conceal the threatening character of the relations between Germany and France a month ago. His chief reason for declining to communicate the correspondence is that the points of difference were of such a nature that they are likely to recur, and that to give a wider publicity and a larger circulation to the details of the negotiations would be likely to revive and exasperate the irritation and uneasiness which are known to have existed. There can be no doubt that, as the Foreign Secretary remarks, language has been held by persons of the highest authority and position, and statements have been made by the semi-official Press of Germany, to the effect that the French Army had been increased to an amount dangerous to Germany; and it will not now be denied that the German Government had mentioned the subject in its communications to its representatives abroad. Great caution is necessary in dealing with such matters at the time, for it must be a very simple Government which is not able to avoid committing itself to any actual menace, and it is almost always in its power to represent subsequently that any alarm was utterly unjustified by any act of its own, and was probably raised with unworthy motives. Even now it would be difficult to prove that the German Government did more than express a regret that the warlike preparations of the French were likely to disturb the cordial understanding which so happily exists between the two countries. But the admissions of Lord Derby are sufficient to show that the good offices of a friendly Power were not unnecessarily offered. Whether the intention was that of Prince Bismarck or of others of the Government in the strict sense of the term, or of those who have the power to bend the Government to their wishes, there can be no doubt that on the eve of the Emperor of Russia's visit to Berlin the German and French States were on the brink of War. There was a conviction in Germany that the French had ultimate hostilities in view, and that "it might be the duty of the German Government not to wait until France had made her preparations, but the Government might feel itself called upon to take the initiative. On the other hand, the French earnestly disclaimed the intentions imputed to them, and were disposed to believe that the alleged preparations were merely put forward as a pretext for aggression on a country which had given unexpected proofs of vitality and strength. When such a feeling existed on either side a friendly interposition was difficult, but it was made, and, whatever its actual effect, we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that we have received the polite acknowledgments of both Governments without in any way departing from the principles to which the present generation of Englishmen is attached.

THE OAKS.

(*From "Standard's" Special Correspondent.*)

The ladies are not always fortunate, but there is a French proverb which says, "Those who are unlucky in sport are happy in love," and when the ladies lament this morning over the bonnets which would not throw off the water on Epsom Downs yesterday, we may remind them of the consoling aphorism. We hope that the fair damsels who braved the wet to see the Oaks, and showed off their finery in spite of the threatening clouds, were fortunate otherwise. Yesterday was not utterly bad with regard to weather—there are compensations in everything; most ill winds blow somebody good—and it is only honest to own that yesterday was a fine growing day. There is a sort of superstition, drawn from experience, that the Oaks-day *must* be rainy, just as there is a superstition that it is unwise to wear opal ornaments, to give a friend a present of a penknife, to spill salt or walk under a ladder; and it is worse than useless to argue against it, for when the facts go to the contrary the believers in old wives' tales are ready with the assertion that this is the exception which proves the rule. The Oaks this time was run under a moist sky; there were a few sprinklings in the morning, which only served to fill the air with the fresh fragrance of nature, unrivalled as yet by the efforts of the perfumer's laboratory; and to make the course more suitable for the horses. On Wednesday it was hard as leather; yesterday it was springy as india-rubber. But about two o'clock a genuine shower came down, and the arid area, which might have been fancied a slice of the Shara on the Derby-day, was turned into the likeness of a plateau in the land of mist. Nevertheless, there was a good attendance on the Downs—good in quantity as in quality; and the lovelier sex was strongly represented, although there was no proper chance to display toilettes, for there was not even the small grace of sunshine that is requisite to burnish blonde locks intensified with soleriferine, or to lend new light to a sheeny orange polonaise. The more eminent male patrons of the turf mustered in numbers; amongst them we recognised Admiral Rous, Sir Robert Peel, Lords Rosebery, Aylesford, and Lacelles, the Marquis of Queensberry, Sir J. D. Astley, Mr. George Payne, Mr Crawford, and several members of the noble house of Fitzwilliam. Prince Christian and Prince Louis of Hesse were also on the stands, and hundreds of other notabilities of the London world. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived early by special train from Victoria, and were almost alone in the Royal box. The Royal brothers appeared to have made a reciprocal change of attire since, Wednesday, for the Duke, who had on a white coat and a black hat then wore a dark coat and light hat yesterday, and his illustrious relative favoured the fashion in head and body covering forsaken by his younger brother.

There was the usual excitement about the great race, even although a certain popular peer did not indulge in the usual sensational bet on the issue, which was such a test for talk in former years, and inspired all minor speculators with fear and awe. But there was not, perhaps, the usual throng to witness the struggle. We are forced to think that the prognostications of those who pretend that larger numbers will go to the Oaks every year and fewer to the Derby, because the tariff of broughams and barouches from the job-master is cheaper, are based on a fallacy. Economy does not rule the roast in all cases, and successes will continue to succeed and the Derby to draw as no other sporting festival draws judges from the experience of this year and of those foregone. When the migration took place from the stand to that beautiful green paddock where the fillies are saddled a fine inquisitive rain was falling—a rain of a penetrating quality, for, not satisfied with searching out the seams in a top coat, it stole in between collar and neck, wandered playfully over shirt front and finally made a settlement in the soles of one's boots. Hardly were the slim beauties unsheeted when they were washed by this industrious rain. Quickly they were accoutred and mounted, and round and round they were walked for the criticism of their friends and enemies, though there was some trouble in distinguishing them, their riders discreetly choosing, for the most part, to hide the glories of their silky jackets under their ordinary homely garments. But when a man has money on a mare he is quick to spot her. It was generally remarked that Lord Falmouth's pair was in splendid fettle. Lady Love looked an image of health and elegance, and more like winning than her companion, Spinaway. She is a shapely, baldfaced chestnut, of greyhound symmetry with a good neck, good fore quarters, and a lustrous, spirited eye. But it is not always the best-looking animal which bears away the bell, and by and bye when the fillies had been taken to the post and started and came in sight, the seven of them pounding round the corner, it was no surprise to many that Spinaway was forging ahead and swept in first with a show of grand staying power. Lady Love stretched and strained hopelessly in her wake full three lengths behind, and the filly lowest in betting—the Sister to Musket—galloped in third. The police in the railings trainers' stand formed a hollow square [illegible] of Superintendent Mott, and into this enclosure [illegible] the horses were led back to be stripped, here, in [illegible] safety, the jockeys dismounted, and the preliminaries to the important declaration, "all right," the hoisting of the numbers placed, and the liberation of the carrier doves for the flight homeward with the news, were got through with an ease [illegible] only begotten of long experience.

There was not much excitement; but now a genuine [illegible] began—that of dismembering turkeys, breaking the pastry of raised pies, plunging into the unknown depths of gooseberry tarts, and tearing off the tinfoil and untwisting the wires from the necks of champagne bottles. Shortly after the important race had been decided the clouds lifted and the evening became deliciously agreeable, but there was a general disinclination to trust the weather, and the show booths and gyropigeon targets, we should think, did not secure a particularly profitable custom.

The 97th Oaks Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for three yr old fillies, 8st 10lb each; the owner of the second filly to receive 300 sovs, and the third 150 sovs out of the stakes. About a mile and a half, starting at the New High Level Starting-post; One hundred and twenty-eight subs.

Lord Falmouth's b f Spinaway, by Macaroni—Queen Bertha (black, white sleeves, red cap) ..... F. Archer 1

Lord Falmouth's ch f Ladylove, by Blair Athol—Vergiss mein Nicht (white, black sleeves, red cap) Constable.......... 2

Mr. J. N. Astley's b f Sister to Musket, by Toxophilite—Musket's dam (drab, blue cap) ....T. Chaloner 3

Count F. de Lagrange's b f La Sauteuse, by Man at-Arms—First Lady (blue, red sleeves and cap) Fordham 0

Mr. W. S. Cartwright's ch f, by Saunterer—Fairminster (scarlet, black cap) ....Costance 0

Mr. Macdonald's ch f Merry Maid, by Camerino—Merry May (Yellow, black sleeves and cap) J. Osborne 0

Mr. H. Chaplin's bl f Hazeldean, by Cathedral—Nutbush (rose) ....Morris 0

Betting at Starting.

5 to 4	agst	Spinaway	20 to 1	agst	Merry Maid
2 — 1	—	Ladylove	20 — 1	—	Fairminister f
8 — 1	—	La Sauteuse	25 — 1	—	Sis. to Musket
10 — 1	—	Hazeldean			

The Race.—Lord Falmouth's pair were the first to come out of the paddock, and also showed the way in the preliminary canter, in which all went well but Hazeldean, who galloped very short. The lot reached the post about half an hour behind time, and without a single false start the flag fell, all being in a line when the signal was given. Sister to Musket and the Fairminster filly were the first to show in advance attended by Merry Maid for 200 yards, when the latter became second, Fairminster filly, Spinaway, La Sauteuse, and Hazeldean following, with Lady-love lying last, two or three lengths away, to the mile post, where Sister to Musket assumed a clear lead of Fairminster filly, Merry Maid, Spinaway, and La Sauteuse, Hazeldean dropping back into the company of Ladylove. They went at a slow pace past the furzes, but at the top of the hill the pace improved greatly, and Merry Maid soon fell back behind Ladylove and Hazeldean, Spinaway going on third until half-way down the hill, when Ladylove ran through, and took up the running from Sister to Musket, who also fell behind the Fairminster filly, Spinaway lying well up The last-named came round the "Corner" in the centre of the course, and when fairly in the straight Sister to Musket took the command, Spinaway at the same time passing Ladylove, while La Sauteuse was lying well up on the lower ground. They ran thus to the "bell," where Spinaway took a clear lead, and at the same time La Sautuese made her effort, but was beaten directly after, and Ladylove became the attendant on her stable companion, who, however, held her own to the end, and won in a canter by three lengths; a length separating second and third, while La Sautense was beaten a head only from Sister to Musket; Fairminster filly was fifth; and Hazeldean next; while Merry Maid pulled up, and did not pass the post. Time by Benson's chronograph, 2min. 49 secs.

Year.	Winner.	Time.
1867	Hippia	2 51
1868	Formosa	2 47½
1869	Brigantine	2 52
1870	Gamos	2 46½
1871	Hannah	2 51
1872	Reine	2 52
1873	Marie Stuart	2 50½
1874	Apology	2 [illegible]3½

Performances of Spinaway.—The daughter of Macaroni and Queen Bertha only ran three times last year, her first appearance being in the Exeter Stakes at the Newmarket July Meeting, when she ran third, Pensacola finishing first, and Timour second. On this occasion Spinaway had no price in the betting at starting, and on her second essay, when she finished second to New Holland in the October Produce Stakes, she also failed to meet with support in the ring. At the Houghton Meeting, however, with odds of 5 to 1 against her, she won the Home bread Stakes, beating Seymour, New Holland, Billesdon, and Velveteen. Her only performance previous to winning the Oaks was in the One Thousand Guineas, which she won easily from Per Se, Chaplet, Tartine, Rouce, and Sister to Musket, odds of 10 to 1 being laid against Spinaway.

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Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.
CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.
Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, January 1875. Agents for Bombay.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital Rs. 5,000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,925,620.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassu Rs. 6,500,000
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
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FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. Smeaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
D. MACPHERSON, }
Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton,
Bombay, January, 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY, Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.
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JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
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Chairman.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH
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Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq. | The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,
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The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.
RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY PERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
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Bombay.

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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
Authorised Capital—£2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital—£1,798,300.
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Bernard Hall, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
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SUB-MANAGER:
T. Walton Thomson, Esq.
In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 68'9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
THE COMPANY HAS PAID:
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 5
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Charles Pollock, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. H. Cook.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors fee entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring £9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,992,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ... ... £967,709- 3- 5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W. And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

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AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,
Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
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Carriages, | Books,
Saddlery and Harness, | Toys, &c., &c.
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Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.
Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.
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50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
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Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.
Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.
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To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.
EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
Soho Square, London.
At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals and at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.
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NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION
DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.
The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.
They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.
They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of richets.
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LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.
It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that form their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.
An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed, Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co, on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.
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MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES,
Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.
They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.
ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.
All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.
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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.
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SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.
This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron one of the principal bases of the Blood.
It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.
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CORFIELD & Co .... Do.
BARRIE & Co............................. Madras
TREACHER & Co........................... Bombay.

NOTICES.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER
LEVER WATCHES ....Rs.
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches ....
A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been made expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Bombay Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.
Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of
LAMP-CLOCKS,
standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.
Price—Standing..........................Rs. 30-0
" Ditto with Alarm .... " 40-0
" Hanging.......................... " 50, Rs. [illegible] Rs. 80.
ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.
REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:— Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Cough, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, [illegible]
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

KEATING'S
PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.
As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.
THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.
SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.
TESTIMONIAL.
"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871,
"Sir,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."
Sold in Tins, by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING | *FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, | HOSPITALS, VESSELS,
REPTILES, INSECTS, | DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING
&c., &c., &c. | CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE, 1875.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.
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Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & [illegible], Auckland Hotel; Byculla [illegible] Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad ....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore ...."Spectator" Office.
Bombay ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta ....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora ....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London ....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund ...."Observer" Office.
Poona ....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

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